





From the Boston Centinel.  
GENERAL BRADOCK.

This brave but unfortunate officer—the Commander and friend of the “youthful Washington”—was wounded in an attack made by the French and Indians in ambush, in the summer of 1755, near what is called Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. This army (about twelve hundred) were compelled to retreat, and the General died of his wounds, and was buried at the eastern foot of the Laurel Hill, near the road made by Bradock's army from Fort Cumberland, at the foot of the Alleghany Mountain in Maryland. A few years since the inhabitants of the vicinity finding it necessary to alter the course of the road, and that it must pass directly over the grave, carefully removed the remains of the unfortunate General, and deposited them in a suitable elevated spot, a little distance from the road, where they are interred without any monument to designate, except what these poor and secluded people could form with the rude materials around the place.

The character given by the historian of Gen. Bradock, is, that he was a man of undoubted courage and expert in all the punctilios of review, having been brought up in the English Guards; but he was naturally very haughty, positive and difficult of access; qualities ill suited to the temper of the people amongst whom he was to command. This extreme severity in matters of discipline rendered him unpopular amongst the soldiers, and the strict military education in which he had been trained from his youth, and which he prided himself on scrupulously following, made him hold the American militia in great contempt because they could not go through their exercise with the same dexterity and regularity as a regiment of Guards in Hyde Park; little knowing, or indeed being able to form any idea of the difference between the European manner of fighting and an American expedition through woods, deserts, and morasses. Those alone who have seen the country through which Gen. Bradock had to pass from Cumberland to Pittsburg can form any thing like an adequate idea.

General Bradock has been censured for this defeat; but the most that is pretended against him, is, that he too much despised his enemy & did not use sufficient precaution. Had he been successful, we never should have heard of these complaints—he would have been a hero and his monument would have decorated Westminster Abbey, beside that of his brave fellow-soldier Wolfe; who, if he had not been successful on the plains of Abraham would have been branded with rashness, and no monument would have been erected for him. It is certain that Gen. Bradock placed little reliance upon the Virginia militia, under his command, although he had the greatest regard for Col. Washington, then about twenty-three years of age. If he had ordered the militia to scour the woods, they might have found the lurking enemy, though it is possible the Indians might have suffered the “long knives” to pass, and have attacked the regulars in the same situation. Notwithstanding the warning given by the fate of Bradock, two American Generals, St. Clair and Harmer, have encountered similar disasters; both of whom were officers in whom Gen. Washington placed much confidence, and it must be acknowledged that they had infinitely better opportunities of acquiring knowledge of the true character of democracy, than Bradock. Although it cannot now be expected, that the national generosity of Britain will be extended to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey, yet the writer of this, (who has lately seen the spot, and was thereby called to more serious reflections upon this subject than he should otherwise have been,) sincerely thinks that the philanthropic bosom of the American and British nations, especially of the British, are called upon to consider the case of the unfortunate General, and to erect over his lonely grave some token for his remembrance. Consider Britons and Americans, that he fell fighting for your country!

The Congress of the U. S. have at great expense, made a most excellent road from Cumberland over the mountains which is nearly completed to within about fifteen miles of the place, to be continued to the Ohio river, which will be a great thorough fare, & greatly contribute

to make the Atlantic people acquainted with the western country.

From the Federal Gazette.  
COMMUNICATED.

It will be recollected, that a great portion of the federal gentlemen in the House of Delegates in 1797, advocated the extension of the right of suffrage, and that all of the distinguished democrats then in the house, except Mr. John Montgomery, exerted themselves to prevent the poor participating in this inestimable blessing. From that period to the present, the democratic editors have exhibited the federalists of Maryland, as the consistent and persevering enemies to the amendment of the state constitution, which granted to all a voice in the choice of servants of the people, and predicted that a federal triumph would bring into the Senate of Maryland the enemies to the principle of universal suffrage. Now we are informed, that not one of the senate recently elected, have ever voted in opposition to this principle, and that Mr. Leigh of St. Mary's who was a delegate in 1797, voted in favour of Mr. Tenny's bill. Contrast this conduct with the attempt of the democratic party to introduce N. R. Moore, Esq. who has uniformly been a decided enemy to the principle of universal suffrage, and then let the voters of the county again say who are the friends of the poor.

The language recently held by some distinguished democrats may form the subject of future communications, and afford further evidence of their hostility to the rights of the poor.

From the Federal Republican.  
FEDERALISTS AWAKE!

We trust that every federalist in Maryland, feels sensible of the importance of the first MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, to the character and welfare of the state. It will be determined on that day, whether the exertions of federalism so auspiciously begun, shall end in foul defeat and disgrace, or whether we shall by their continuance, be thoroughly redeemed from the foul and polluted touch of democracy. There is now no opportunity to palliate, or to temporize; a splendid victory, or disgraceful defeat, awaits us now. If we are defeated, we shall have none of those soothing reflections, that usually reconcile us to the sharp asperities of misfortune: we cannot lay this flattering unction to our souls, that we had to contend with a foe whom it was vain to resist. We have already had evidence, and the most ample evidence, that victory will crown our exertions, if our whole united force is only brought into the field. If we are defeated on that day, we can only say, that by our supineness and apathy, we tamely and positively surrendered the victory—we shall have to reflect for our comfort, that we were too lazy to reap the benefit of our own exertions. Our political opponents will laugh at such pusillanimity, and the federal party will deserve all the scorn which they will have to undergo. Irritated by their recent defeat, and surprised almost into madness by a victory obtained over the negligence and apathy of the federal party—our enemies will shew no mercy.

This, fellow-citizens, is the prospect which futurity presents. It requires no spirit of prophecy to predict these evils as certain and infallible, if victory is snatched from your grasp: it only requires a knowledge of the true character of democracy, is not democracy now known, is not its character thoroughly and completely understood? Fellow-citizens, look about you! you behold the bombs which were hurled in such profusion at Fort Mifflin, now preserved as monuments to gratify the gaze of an anxious curiosity—the ramparts, and fortifications around Baltimore, are still standing, as evidences of that alarm, which every good man feels for the safety of the city. You know by what party, all these evils were brought about; by whom this nation was plunged into a war, at a moment when our seaports were exposed & unprotected. You know further, what calumnies, artifices and downright falsehoods, our enemies will use to obtain the possession of power, and of confidence, and you have further evidence, what enormities they are capable of accomplishing, after they have, by such wicked & unrighteous means, gained what they have sought—You will, therefore, fellow-citizens, run with your

eyes open, and leap over the precipice of this horrible abyss. A wicked administration, sensible that they have lost the confidence and support of all good men, are now conscious that they have no other means of retaining the possession of power, than by having recourse to the foulest and most malignant passions of the human heart. They are desperate men, conscious of all the enormities, which they have committed, and that they have no other means of escaping from vindictive and insulted justice, than by the perpetration of more. You well know all these facts, they are written in emboldened, on the surface of creation. You behold what democracy has done, when you behold the mangled remains of your fellow-citizens, now lying through our public streets, and imploring charity, who have left their limbs on the field of battle. With such affecting memorials before their eyes, we will ask, if it is possible that the federal party can shrink from their duty on the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT. If they can do this, they will incur a responsibility to their country, and to posterity—a dreadful responsibility which they would do well, seriously to contemplate before they incur.

Our systematically wicked and corrupt administration look upon Maryland as their property in fee simple: it stands as a sort of reproach to their policy, which they cannot endure. Depraved to the bone themselves, & cankered to the core, they look with alarm on any portion of their country which has not attained to the same stage of political putrefaction; it is only in the universality of this dreadful leprosy, that they hope to pass without notice. The inhabitants of the Alpine regions are remarkable for a hideous swelling in the neck, which is denominated a goitre. This malady has at once become so general, that the monstrous deformity is regarded as a beauty. Our administration are anxious to observe their political goitres predominant in Maryland.

GOOD.

Salem, (N. Y.) Sept. 12.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The court of common pleas of the county of Washington, adjourned on Saturday last after a laborious term of two weeks. Several very important causes were decided. But we feel constrained particularly to mention one case, from a conviction that it teaches a very instructive lesson, on a subject neither as well understood, nor as generally regarded as its importance requires. It may serve as a very timely warning to all overseers of highways. It shews clearly, that laws hold them responsible for all losses accruing from their negligence in the performance of official duties. If road-masters generally knew this, the traveller would not find, as now, in every part of the state, so many crazy bridges, which are not crossed but at the hazard of life or limb, both to man and beast. In the case, we refer to, Wm. Crozier brought an action against Moses Bartlett, an overseer of highways of the town of Salem, to recover the value of a horse, that in February, 1814, broke his leg and died, in consequence of breaking through a bridge, in the district of which the defendant was overseer. It was proved on the trial, that the bridge had been out of repair & dangerous for several weeks; that the defendant had notice of its condition, and had himself crossed it a few days before the accident; that its repair was practicable, for it was actually well repaired directly after the accident; that the accident was, to be ascribed solely to the condition of the bridge, and not to any carelessness of the driver; and that the horse died in consequence of the accident. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, sixty-four dollars, the full value of the horse. To many, doubtless, this will seem a hard case. But the principle upon which it was decided, is certainly correct. Justice approves the decision, and public safety renders it expedient. May the same spirit be maintained in all similar cases, and men smart under the practical when lawyers are the practitioners.

Caution to Lovers.

A verdict of three hundred dollars was returned in the court of common pleas of this county, by a young woman against her lover, for a breach of promise of marriage.

Wives, be on your guard! Mr. Walter Beattie, also recovered in the same court, during the same term, 225 dollars, on an action of slander brought by him against Mr. John Beattie, junior, for words spoken by the wife of the said defendant.

Horse Thieves, beware! One Dr. Hunter was last week convicted, at a court held in this town, of stealing a horse, and therefore sentenced to fourteen years confinement at hard labour in the state prison.

From the New York Courier.

THE WONDERS OF DELUSION.

It is a well known fact, that democrats are permitted to rule, not because the people have confidence in them, but because they have not confidence in the federalists. In opposition between the two great parties, they have been made to believe, that they only choose the least of evils, when they prefer the democratic party. This erroneous choice has resulted, from a deep delusion, actually communicated by Basil Callender, and other tools, who under the auspices of Jefferson, attacked Washington and federalism, and made the people believe the *sentiments* of their country were its *enemies*; that the authors of their *delusion* wished to excite them; that the policy which brought order out of confusion, system out of chaos, would operate reversely and convert order into confusion and chaos. Is it strange that the people distrust the federal party, when they were thus made to distrust Washington, the head of that party? When that democratic monster, Bashe, asserted, that Washington had “no claim on the gratitude of his country,” and the people believed an assertion so absurd, improbable and irrational, can we expect them to think more favourably of the disciples of Washington? When Bashe and Jefferson asserted that Washington was an “aristocrat,” merely because he was a member of the Cincinnati, and the people believed it, can we, his disciples, expect the people to have a more favourable opinion of us than of him? When these same Jacobins, charged Washington of British influence and the people believed it, is it strange that his disciples are considered guilty of the same crime? In short, if Washington, the father of his country, was accused by democrats of aristocracy, British influence, treason, cowardice and folly, and the people could be made to believe it, what wonder is it, that these same Jacobins have made the people believe the same things of the federalists, the disciples of Washington? A people who labour under so great a delusion; a people who believe things so strikingly and glaringly absurd, can only be brought to their senses by the calamities which their madness will ultimately inflict upon them. It is in vain to reason against so much delusion and prejudice. The federalists will remain true to the principles and practice of Washington; they will deplore the infatuation of the multitude, and still labour to remove it, and look confidently to the time when this republic shall constitute but one party, the founder and the name of which will be Washington.

Now Drawing

Regularly, in the City of Baltimore.  
GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY.  
No. 11.

35,000 Dollars,  
25,000 Dollars,  
10,000 Dollars,  
5,000 Dollars,  
2,000 Dollars.

Highest Prizes.

All the above are floating, and may come out the wheel on any day.

Price of tickets only Six Dollars.

G. & R. WAITE,

CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S LANE AND MARKET STREET.  
Have a variety of Numbers in whole, halves, quarters and eighths, which they will warrant to be drawn; and which they will agree to pay whatever prizes they may draw; and from the very great success which usually attend these drawings, held at WAITE'S OFFICE, they have every expectation of selling the above Capital Prizes.

In the First Class of this Lottery, G. & R. WAITE, sold and paid for Twenty Thousand Dollars Prizes, two of which were in Full, Quarters & Eighths.

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase Tickets of G. & R. Waite, may depend upon having their orders faithfully executed per letter or mail, and if the capital prizes should be drawn at the time their orders are received, the money shall be promptly returned.

Sept. 25, 1816.

Anna Arundel county, to wit.

I hereby certify, that Henry Welch, of said county, brought before me as Justice, trespassing on his enclosure, two Horses of the following description: The one a brown Gelding, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old, fourteen hands high, a blaze face, blind of both eyes, and half of each ear cropped off, and branded on the near shoulder with the letter T, four white feet, shod all round, long switch tail, trot and canters, has been worked in gears. The other a bright bay Gelding, five years old, fourteen hands high, a small star on his forehead, the off fore-foot and the two hind feet white, shod all round, no perceptible brand, trots and paces, and appears to have been worked in gears. Given under hand of me, a Justice of the peace in and for said county, this 24th Sept. 1816. *Edmund Warfield.*

The owner of the above described Horses requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Henry Welch.  
Near Potomac Springs 1st said county.  
Oct. 2.

Therapy county, that George Mitchell, of said county, brought before me as a Justice, trespassing on his enclosure, a bright sorrel Gelding, seven years old, cropped tail, shod all round, about thirteen hands high, blind of both eyes, and half of each ear cropped off, and branded on the near shoulder with the letter T, four white feet, shod all round, long switch tail, trot and canters, has been worked in gears. Given under hand of me, a Justice of the peace in and for said county, this 24th day of Sept. 1816.

Geo. Semmes.  
The owner is requested to pay the charges, and to take the above away.  
(Signed) Singleton Mitchell.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be sold on Saturday the 14th day of October next, at 12 o'clock on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, a tract of land in Anne Arundel County, on the Severn River, about 8 miles from the city of Annapolis, being part of a tract known by the name of Providence, containing about 239 and 1/4 acres. Upon the premises are a tolerable dwelling house, corn house and other out houses. There is also an apple orchard of good fruit. The soil is productive, and suitable for almost every kind of cultivation; but it is presumed that persons inclined to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale. And on Monday, the 21st of the same month will be sold at Gaton's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at twelve o'clock, two acres of ground in the said city, adjoining the lot where Samuel Mead keeps tavern. The sales will be at public auction, and the terms a credit of twelve months, on bond with good and sufficient security, and upon payment of the purchase money, the property will be conveyed to the purchaser.

Witness my hand and seal, this 21st day of September, 1816.  
Nathaniel Hammond, Trustee.

The creditors of Basil Brown, deceased, are hereby notified, to exhibit their claims in the chancery office before the first day of March next.

2 Sept. 26.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court.

September 17th, 1816.

On application by petition of George Warfield administrator of Edw. Warfield, late of A. County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six consecutive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. J. of A. County.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscribers of A. County, who obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Edw. Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto in law, before the said orphans court, on or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1816.

George Warfield, Adm.

State of Maryland.

In Council, September 24, 1816.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esq.

having produced to the Governor an

Exequatur signed by the President of

the United States, and sealed with the

seal of the said States, recognizing him

as Consul, from his Britannic Majesty,

for the State of Maryland. Ordered

by and with the advice and consent of

the Council, that the said recognition be

published for the information and

government of the people of this State.

Given in council at the city of Annapolis,

under the seal of the State of Maryland,

this sixteenth day of September,

in the year of our Lord one thousand

eight hundred and sixteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Har-

By the Governor.

NINIAN HURNEY, Clk. of the Council.

James Madison.

President of the U. States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esq.

having produced to me his commission

as Consul of his Britannic Majesty for

the State of Maryland, I do hereby re-

cognize him as such, and desire him

free to exercise and enjoy such func-

tions, powers and privileges as are al-

lowed to the Consuls of friendly pow-

ers, between whom and the U. States

there is no particular agreement for the

regulation of the consular functions.

In testimony whereof, I have caused

these letters to be made patent, and

the seal of the U. States to be here-

unto affixed. Given under my hand

at the city of Washington, the seven-

teenth day of August, A. D. 1816, of

the independence of the U. States

of America, the forty first.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

James Monroe, Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be pub-

lished eight times in the Maryland Ga-

zette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette

and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Fre-

derick town Herald, and the Poo-

monday at Exeter. By order.

NINIAN HURNEY.

MARYLAND.

Annapolis, Thursday

President, Republic of

the Second Congress

John C. Harb

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Thomas H. W.

Brian J. W.

FOR FEDERAL

Charles W. L.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Joseph Toney

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Joshua Howard

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Ignatius O'Neil

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Richard Potts

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Edward N. Har

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

John S. H.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Alexander Har

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Robert Bannin

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

William D. G.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

William R. G.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

James P. G.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Joseph J. G.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Matthew G.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

William M. D.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

James H. G.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

James H. G.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Littleton P. G.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Henry K. L.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Thomas K. G.

FOR ANNE ARUNDEL

Hampton H.

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## POETS CORNER

### THE TEARS OF SCIENCE.

Written by a Schoolmaster.

At the test of instruction, where once she was

Fair Science (as mourning with sadness appear-

ed).

Her maps and her volumes lay scatter'd around,

Her globe, all in fragments, was strewn on

the ground.

There lay in rude tatters the relics of sense,

The waste and destruction of genius immense.

She wept, shook her head, and with anguish

began.

Alas! for the boy that believes he's a man

When his stature grows tall, and his fingers

begin.

To break the loft down that comes over his

chin.

When he talks of assemblies, assumes the fine

air.

Falls in love, as he calls it, & talks of the fair.

This school and these students I claim'd for my

own.

Here my precepts were utter'd, my maxims

made known.

I display'd the far honors for wisdom design'd,

And the falling content the bellows on the

wind.

I open'd my treasures, around me they came,

And I saw'd their ambition for glory & fame.

They heard me with rapture, I saw in their

eyes.

Fair hope, emulation and genius, arise.

I hail'd the glad dawn—my children, I cried,

Let no pleasing objects your bosoms divide,

'Till crown'd with fair virtue, with learning

refin'd.

I revere you a blessing and joy to mankind.

Ah! fond expectation, I saw with despair,

How soon they forsook me to talk of the fair

While I talk'd of planets that roll thro' the

skies.

Their minds were on dimples and beautiful

eyes.

I laid down portions and strove to explain;

They thought of Eliza, Louisa and Jane.

I saw a fine youth, as apart, he retir'd,

He seem'd with the ardor of science inspir'd.

His books and his pen he dispos'd in due place,

And deep lines of thinking were mark'd on his

face.

Sweet hope in my breast was beginning to swell,

And I lov'd the sweet boy that could study so

well.

Nor shall my assistance be wanting, I cried,

I'll crown thy exertions—& I'll bring to thy side.

Alas! I an acrobelic! the verses were plain'd,

The name was all written, the letters were

scann'd.

The initials arrang'd to promote the design,

And his genius was working to get the first

line.

I shut up my Euclid, I blush'd for myself,

I laid Blair and Murray again on the shelf,

Disappointed, confus'd and overcome with re-

gret.

I utter'd a wish I shall never forget—

That all the fair maidens my counsels would

prize.

And about every lad till he's learned and wise.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court,

the subscriber will expose to public sale at

Hunter's tavern, in this city of Annapolis, on

Thursday the twentieth of October next, if

fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the

real estate of William McCauley, deceased,

consisting of a house and lot, on the head of Se-

vern, at the Indian Landing. It is deemed

unnecessary to give a further description, as

those inclined to purchase will view the pre-

misses previous to the day of sale—Sale to com-

mence at 12 o'clock. Terms of Sale—The pur-

chaser to give bond with security for the pay-

ment of the purchase money within twelve

months from the day of sale, and on pay-

ment of the whole purchase money, the sub-

scriber is authorized to execute a deed.

The creditors of the said William McCauley

are hereby notified to exhibit their claims

with the vouchers thereof to the chancery of-

fice within six months from the day of Sale.

Joseph Evans, Trustee.

23w.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery

Court the subscriber will expose to

public sale, on Saturday the 12th day

of October next, if fair, if not the

next fair day thereafter, (Sunday ex-

cepted,) on the premises.

The Real Estate

Of Amos Chambers, deceased, consist-

ing of a House and Lot in the Town of

New-Lisbon, on the Baltimore & Fre-

derick turnpike, and a Tract of Land

containing about 165 acres lying near

Col. Thomas Hood's. It is deemed un-

necessary to give a further description

of this property, as it is presumed those

who wish to purchase will view the pre-

misses previous to the sale.

The sale of the house and lot to com-

mence at 3 o'clock; the other at 12

o'clock.

Terms of Sale.

The purchaser to give bond with se-

curity for payment of the purchase

money, in 6, 12 and 18 months, with

interest thereon. On the ratification

of the sale, & on payment of the whole

purchase money, the subscriber is au-

thorized to give a deed.

Larkin Shipley, Trustee.

23w.

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery

court of Maryland, will be sold at

public auction, at St. Leonard's Creek

Town, in Calvert county, on Tuesday

the twenty second day of October next,

that part of the real estate of Doctor

Thomas Boone usually known by the

name of the MANOR LAND, being a

tract of land containing about 1900

acres, lying on the Chesapeake Bay,

not far above the mouth of Patuxent

river. A great part of this land is

covered with wood and pine timber;

on it there is a large and handsome

two story brick dwelling house. Terms

of sale—The land will be sold on a

credit of 12 months, with interest from

the day of sale, on the purchase mo-

ney. Bond with approved security to

be executed to the trustee on the day

of sale. On the ratification of the

sale, and the payment of the purchase

money, and not before, a deed to be

executed to the purchaser.

Thos. H. Wilkinson, Trustee.

23w.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXIV.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1846.

No. 34.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the New-York Evening Post.

MORRIS ORATION.

We have just perused an "Ann-

nal Discourse, delivered before the

New-York Historical Society, by the

late Governor Morris, president, on

the 13th June, 1846. This

is a rare example of elegant litera-

ture engaged in the cause of religion

and moral morality, of which it is

our duty to extend the circulation as

well as our little influence teaches,

by turning towards it the public at-

tention. It will, however, bear a

testimony to the public with copious

extracts, as a specimen of the taste

and talent which pervade every page.

It is emphatically American, through-

out, and no man can read it without

feeling a sentiment of pride that he

owns a native talent that "dear Colum-

bia, child of science, parent of use-

ful arts," which the orator has im-

mortalized, in strains of genuine elo-

quence.

"The reflection and experience

of many years have led me to con-

sider the holy writings, not only as

most authentic and instructive in

themselves, but as the clue to all

other history. They tell us what

man is, and they, alone tell us why

he is what he is, a contradictory

creature, that, seeing and approving

what is good, pursues and performs

what is evil. All of private and

public life is there displayed. Ef-

fects are traced, with unerring ac-

curacy, each to the real cause. We

see, in the beautiful story of Joseph,

how envy, destroying the peace of

families, leads to cruelty and to

crime. How a dignified condition

degraded by lust. How the wrath

of despised wrongness stimulates a

man to deadly revenge. How the

heart-burnings in a shepherd's fam-

ily drove a minister of state to the

foot of Pharaoh's throne. And

how, for purposes still more im-

portant, a shepherd boy was en-

abled to govern a mighty kingdom.

"From the same pure foundation

of wisdom, we learn that vice de-

stroyed freedom; that arbitrary power

is founded on public immorality,

and that misconduct in those who

rule a republic, necessarily conse-

quences of general licentiousness,

as disfigure and degrade the nation,

that, dead to generous sentiment,

they become willing slaves.

"It is a trite maxim, that man is

governed by hope and fear. The

desire of pleasure, wealth, and pow-

er, the apprehension of poverty,

pain, and death, prompt generous

reward, speed severe punishment,

the human means to invigorate

the human mind, correct pervers-

ity, and restrain guilt. But experi-

ence teaches that profligate gain

all the enticements of life, and

criminals escape punishment, by the

perpetration of new and more at-

rocious crimes. Something more,

then, is required to encourage vir-

ties, suppress vice, preserve public

peace, and secure national indepen-

dence. There must be something

more to hope than pleasure, wealth,

and power. Something more to

far than poverty and pain. Some-

thing after death more terrible than

But we must have the interest-

ing and affecting conclusion.

"Gentlemen—By the occasion

which called us together, we are re-

minded that Hudson discovered, in

1609, the river which bears his

name. Imagine his amazement, had

some prophetic spirit revealed, that

this island would, in two centuries

from the first European settlement,

embrace a population of twice fifty

thousand souls.

"Europe witnessed, in eight

years, four events which had great

influence on the condition of man-

kind. The race of English mon-

archs expired with Elizabeth in

1603. Henry the Fourth of France

was assassinated in 1610. In the

same year the Moors were expelled

from France. And, in the next,

Gustavus Adolphus became king of

Sweden. These events excited, as

they ought, much attention. But the

discovery of Hudson's River, with-

in the same period, was of such tri-

gital estimation as to occupy no space

in public annals.

"On man I how short thy sight.

Topercent the cloud which overhangs

futurity, how feeble! But why be

surprised that European statesmen,

two centuries ago, were indifferent

to what passed on the savage coast

of America, when, at the same time,

the existence of Russia was un-

noticed and almost unknown.

"Little more than a century has

elapsed since the decisive victory of

Pultowa introduced the empire of

the Czars to the society of Euro-

pean nations; an empire which

stretched out from Germany to

Kamcatka, from the Black Sea to

the Frozen Ocean, contains a great-

er extent than ever was traversed

by the Roman eagle in his boldest

flight. That vast empire so lately

known, and so little understood, re-

sisted, unshaken, the shock of em-

battled Europe, poured the rapid

current of conquest back from the

ruins of Moscow to the walls of Pa-

ris, and stands a proud arbiter of

human destiny.

"A mission of no common sort

was lately about to proceed from

the New World to the Old. From

that which in 1600 was a dreary

wilderness; that which in 1700 was

a cold morass. It was contem-

plated that a vessel of novel inven-

tion, leaving this port, should dis-

play American genius and hardi-

hood in the port of St. Petersburg.

If this expedition be suspended or

laid aside, it is not from any doubt

as to its practicability.

"There are persons of some emi-

nence, in Europe, who look con-

temptuously at our country, in the

persuasion that all creatures, not

excepting man degenerate here.—

They triumphantly call on us to ex-

hibit a list of our scholars, poets,

heroes, and statesmen. Be this the

care of posterity. But admitting

we had no proud names to show, is

it reasonable to make such a heavy

demand, on so recent a people.—

Could the culture of science be ex-

pected from those who, in cultivating

the earth, were obliged, while they

held the plough in one hand, to grasp

a sword in the other? Let those

who depreciate their brethren of the

West, remember that our forests,

though widely spread, gave no ac-

ademic shade.

"In the century succeeding Hud-

son's voyage the great poets of En-

gland flourished, while we were com-

pelled to earn our daily bread by

our daily labor. The ground, therefore

was occupied before we had leisure

to make our approach. The various

chords of our mother tongue have,

long since, been touched to all their

tones by minstrels, beneath whose

master-hand it has resounded every

sound, from the roar of thunder,

rolling along the vault of heaven, to

the "lascivious pleases of a lute."

British genius and taste have, al-

ready, given to all "the ideal form

that imagination can body forth," a

"local habitation and a name." No-

thing remains, for the present

age, but to repeat their just thoughts

in their pure style. Those who, on

either side of the Atlantic, are too

proud to perform this plenary task,

must convey false thoughts, in the

old classic diction, or clothe in tri-

gery phrase the correct conceptions

of their predecessors. Poetry is the

splendid effect of genius moulding

into language a barbarous dialect.

When the great bard has written,

the language is formed; and by those

who succeed it is disfigured. The

reason is evident. New authors

would write something new, when

there is nothing new. All which

they can do, therefore, is to fill new

moulds with old metal, and exhibit

novelty of impressions, since they

cannot produce novelty of thought.

—But the novel expressions must

vary from that elegance and force

in which the power and harmony of

language have been already display-

ed.

"Let us not then, attempt to

marshal against each other, infernal

and celestial spirits, to describe the

various seasons, to condense divine

and moral truth in mellifluous verse

or to imitate, in our native speech,

the melody of ancient song.—Other

paths remain to be trodden, and

new fields to be cultivated, other re-

gions to be explored. The fertile earth

is not yet wholly peopled. The

raging ocean is not yet quite sub-

dued. If the learned leisure of Euro-

pean wealth can gain applause for

meeting out, by syllables reluctantly

drawn together, unharmonious hex-

ameters, far be it from us to rival

the Manufacture. Be it ours to

boast that the first vessel success-

fully propelled by steam was launch-

ed on the bosom of Hudson's river.

—It was here that American gen-

ius, seizing the arm of European sci-

ence, bent to the purposes of our

favorite parent art the wilder and

most devouring element.

The patron—the inventor are no

more. But the names of Livingston

and Fulton, dear to fame, shall be

engraved on a monument sacred to

the benefactors of mankind. There

generations yet unborn shall read,

Godfrey taught seamen to interrogate.

With steady gaze, the tempest-lost, the fun,

And from his beam true oracle obtain,

Franklin, dread thunder-bolts, with daring

head,

Seized, and severed their destructive stroke,

From the protected dwellings of mankind.

Fulton by flame compelled the angry sea,

To vapor rarified, his bark to drive,

In triumph proud thro' the land sounding surge.

This invention is spreading fast

in the civilized world, and though

excluded as yet from Russia, will,

ere long, be extended to that vast

empire. A bird hatched on the

blew a dreadful gale, but moderated

a little, and at six we started. I

have always cautioned the fire-men,

against raising the full power of the

steam, until we were out of the

Cove; and upon this occasion I

particularly ordered them, to make

no more fire, than was actually ne-

cessary to work her, till we should

be out of the Cove; as it was ab-

bide, we were obliged to back out;

and the sea broke into the cabin

windows, as soon as we were an-

der way. I went below, to put in the

dead-lights, and while thus engaged,

the explosion took place;—the thun-

der and lightning were very severe,

about that time; I immediately ran

on deck, ordered the fire in the fur-

naces to be extinguished, and had

the Boat brought to anchor, until I

could ascertain the extent of the

injury.

Feeling satisfied that the boat

was now safe, I went aft, to en-

deavour to allay the apprehensions of

the passengers, and, while assuring

them that the danger was over, the

Mate came to inform me, that a fire

had burst out in the fore-castle; I

made immediate arrangements to ex-

tinguish it, by getting the fire buck-

ets, and procuring axes, to cut away

the deck, if necessary to get at it;

but, being very doubtful of success,



### Christophe, King of Hayti.

The following interesting particulars respecting this extraordinary character are supplied by a gentleman who was in St. Domingo last June.

His person is the elegant model of an Hercules. In battle he is brave to desperation; his courage rising with danger. He has been seen, in the heat of an engagement, animated with the fury of a tiger, raging and foaming through all his ranks. He is revenged beyond measure. He had a regiment commanded by a coloured man, which went over to Petion. The moment he was apprised of the circumstances he ordered a massacre of all the coloured women in his dominions, and not even to waste powder on them. I was shown several places where numbers of those unfortunate females were butchered; & many were hid there by relatives till the fury abated, and I had the particulars of their escape from the lips of two or three. They still live in great dread; & some, who are even wealthy, would gladly abandon all, and go any where to get out of his power, whom they hate, but never name. He is extravagant in his notions of grandeur, and proud as Lucifer himself; severe as a tyrant towards those of his own colour, and who are his subjects, at the same time, rigidly enforcing the laws, & protecting strangers who respect them. In no country in Europe are duties and customs so rigidly exacted, or illicit trade so completely prevented. Add to this, that I travelled in the interior of the country, where not a white face is to be seen, with as much security as I could have done in any part of Great Britain. This is not to be done without a passport signed by himself. No stranger is permitted to go a hundred yards beyond the barriers of the Cape without permission. I do not think, however, that his Government will be of long duration. He is so much the tyrant, that he must have many enemies among his seeming friends, besides being himself a usurper and engrossing all the riches of the country, and applying them often foolishly and without advance, will naturally inspire those about him with notions dangerous to his safety. His personal character is so well known, that none will attempt any thing against him till they are sure to have him. At all events, I conceive that Petion must eventually overcome him. His character is so opposite to Christophe's in all that is good, that his success will save the country. *London pap.*

### St. Domingo, or Hayti.

The following particulars respecting this Island are taken from a letter, dated the 16th of June, 1816.

"When a vessel arrives in the harbour of Cape Henry, no person is permitted to land until the ship has been visited by a boat from the shore. Shortly after our coming to anchor, therefore, the visiting boat came off to us, with a military officer, an interpreter, &c. Their appearance was by no means prepossessing; their dress consisted of wide checked trousers, with boots above them, a long blue coat faced with red, and out at the elbows, with a high cocked hat, with a red feather, at least two feet long, and a dragon's tail for their side, gave to their black faces a very formidable appearance. They were however very polite, inquired the news from Europe, swallowed cheese, ham, &c. by the lump, waiting all down with wine, gin, and porter; they then conducted the captain and all the passengers to the Governor the Duke de Marmalade, a black man, about 60 years of age, a native of Africa, mild in his manners, and exceedingly well liked both by natives and foreigners. He merely inquired our names and business, took all our letters, papers, &c. in order to have them translated for his majesty, and then ordered us to wait on Baron Dupuy, a man of colour about fifty, private secretary to the king, and reckoned a second Tillyrand. He certainly is a man of address. I was afterwards introduced to Prince John, the King's son, who is a good young man, but has no abilities. I was however, much pleased with him, and received many kindnesses from him.

On one who has seen negroes and coloured people only in the degraded situation in which they are in the colonies, it has a singular effect when he goes among them where they only have command and control; and although from my short residence in the interior of the world, and from my general feelings towards them, as a people who are and have been cruelly and unjustly ill-used, still I felt something like an ill-used contempt for their assuming an authority over me.

The defilement which surrounds you in the town of Cape Henry serves to keep alive this feeling, and is, on first landing, perhaps the most impressive scene I ever witnessed. It formerly contained 60 or 70,000 inhabitants, built upon a plain, in the most regular order, all the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and ending in front lines E. and W. and N. and S. The buildings have been uniformly elegant. Pictures to yourself each place, the houses completely sacked, and only the outward walls and balconies remaining—trees and shrubs growing within and upon the walls and grafts growing upon the streets—and you have for nothing almost as melancholy as the appearance of Cape Henry.

"To complete the picture, however, you must observe a climate uniformly serene, a kind of splendour in the bright shining sun, and the lively verdure all around, something so impressively sad in the appearance of the partial ruin of the ruins, houses which here and there contain a family of Blacks or Mulattoes, that words cannot convey any adequate description of the scene. You are continually reminded that when those you now see in a corner of that has been a princely mansion, raised to a level in it, and for aught you can tell, very persons, who include up in one corner of it, may have been the throne of the former owners. The houses of the poor English and American residents are exceptions to this, as are also the few occupied by the military—these have been completely repaired, and are now to show how splendid a place it might have been when all the others were in the same state. This same description applies to the country. I had an opportunity of travelling from Cap-Haïtien across the Cape a distance of 20 or 30 miles—On every side I could see the ruins of fine houses & plantations, and from the appearance of the country I have little doubt but that the affection of the French is correct, that their possessions in St. Domingo were once worth all the Colonies in the West Indies. I had no opportunity of seeing Christophe, which I was sorry for, for he kept himself to about from the Cape, that I might have continued there three months without his being once in it, and even then perhaps not visible."

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### COUNSELLOR PHILLIPS.

We make the following interesting extract from a Speech of Counsellor Phillips, delivered at Dublin, some time since, in support of a resolution recommending the immediate discussion of the Catholic Question.

"I have digressed—I shall confine myself exclusively to the resolution before us. It is a task of pain—it may be task of peril; but neither pain nor peril shall make me shrink for a moment from the avowal of even the melancholy candour which I owe you. It may be presumptuous in one so young; it certainly is distressing to one so Irish, to dissent from Grattan—I do it now however—I do it with all my soul; and I do it with the less reluctance, because the error he has committed is not yet irreparable. Let no man attempt to rant me down with his declamatory panegyric—I do not forget his services—I can never forget that if it was not for him we should not have had a Constitution, and that if all were like him we should still have a country. I do not forget how associated with that man (pointing to Mr. Carran) when the screech of intolerance was yelling, and the night of bigotry was brooding on the land, he came forth with the heart of a hero and the tongue of an angel, till at his bidding the spectre vanished—the color of our fields revived, and Ireland, even poor Ireland, glittered for a moment in the light of eloquence, and glories in the prowess of his victory. [Loud applause.] Do not you remember, in 1783, his heart toiled, and his eye flamed, and his tongue thundered, till our whole horizon became enriched with splendour, and every peasant on our mountains shouted Liberty!—Do not you remember in that dreadful death day of our hopes, when power wielded the thunderbolt to affright, and treason emptied the treasury to corrupt; how with the ardour of youth and the wisdom of age, he rushed like Chatham, from the couch of sickness, awing, animating, exhorting, convincing, till our very sorrows were mitigated by the sweetness of his advocacy; and even the extent of our loss was for a season forgotten in the splendours of the conflagration? [Applause.]—No, Grattan, we can never forget that those things were, 'and were most dear to us.'—We love you much, but it is because you taught us to love Ireland more. We give you our esteem—we give you our respect—we give you our love our gratitude, our admiration—We will give you any thing and every thing, except our country. You may be assured that it is with much timidity I dissent from such a man. What are my reasons—you shall have them most explicitly, but I shall first state the reason which he has given for the postponement of your question. I shall do so out of respect to him if indeed it can be called respect to quote those sentiments which on their very mention must excite your ridicule. Mr. G. presented your petition, & on moving that it should lie, where so many so many precedences have lain upon the table, he declared it to be his intention to move for no discussion. Here, in the first place, I think Mr. Grattan wrong. He got that petition, if not on the express, at least on the implied condition of having it discussed this session.

There was not a man at the Aggregate Meeting at which it was voted who did not expect a discussion, and that immediately. Mr. Grattan, however, was angry at 'Suggestions.' I do not think Mr. Grattan had any right to be angry at receiving that which every English Member was ready to receive from any English Corn-factor. Mr. Grattan was also angry at our violence. Neither do I think he had any right to be angry at what he calls our violence. There was a day when Mr. Grattan would not have spurned our suggestions, and there was also a day when he was as violent as any of us. Mr. Grattan, however, has fulfilled his own prophecy, that 'an oak of the forest should not be transplanted at fifty,' and our fears that 'an Irish nature will soon lose its raciness in an English atmosphere.' 'It is not my intention,' says he, 'to move a discussion for the present.' Why? 'Great obstacles have been removed.' That's his first reason. [Laughter.]—I am (says he) however, still ardent. Ardent! why, it strikes me to be a very novel kind of ardour which toils on till it has removed the impediments, and then pause at the prospect of its victory! 'And I am of opinion (he continues) that any immediate discussion would be the height of precipitancy.' That is, he has removed the impediments, and with the very goal in his view, he pauses in his path, declaring that he is ardent, and after centuries of suffering, when you press for a discussion, he protests that he considers you monstrously precipitate! [Loud laughter.]—Now is not that a fair translation?—[Hear, hear!—]—Why really, if we did not know Mr. Grattan, one would almost imagine he was quoting from the Ministry. With the exception of one or two plain, blunt, downright, sturdy, unblinking bigots, who opposed you because you were Christians, and declared they did so, this was the cant of every hypocrite who affected liberality. 'Oh, I declare (say they) they may not be cannibals, though they are Catholics, and I would be very glad to vote for them—but this is no time.' Oh, no, says Bragge Bathurst, its no time—what in time of war! why it looks like bullying us.' Very well—next comes the peace, and then what say our friends the Opposition. Oh, I declare peace is no time, it looks so like persuading us.'—[Loud laughter.]—For my part, serious as the subject is, it affects me with the very same ridicule with which I see I have so unconsciously affected you. I will tell you a story of which it reminds me, you may think the story ludicrous—it certainly is appropriate. It is told of the celebrated Charles Fox. Far be it from me, however, to mention that name with levity. As he was a great man, I respect him—as he was a good man, I love him—[Hear, hear!—]—He had as wise a head as ever paused to deliberate—he had as sweet a tongue as ever gave the words of wisdom utterance, and he had a heart so stamped with the immediate patent of the Divinity, that his very errors might be traced to the excess of his benevolence. [Loud Cheers.]

I had almost forgot the story—Fox was a man of genius—of course he was poor—poverty is a reproach to no man—to such a man as Fox, I think it was a pride—for if he chose to traffic with his principles—if he chose to gamble with his conscience, how easily might he have been rich?—[Hear, hear!—] I guessed your answer. It would be hard indeed if you did not believe that in England talents might find a purchaser, who have seen in Ireland, how easily a blockhead may swindle himself into preferment. [Loud laughter.]—Juvenal says, that the greatest misfortune attendant upon poverty is ridicule. Fox found out a greater—debt; the Jews called on him for repayment. Ah, my dear friend, says Fox—admit the principle; I owe you the money; but what time is this when I am going upon business? Just so our friends admit the principle—they owe you emancipation, but war's no time. Well, the Jews departed just as you did—they returned to the charge. What? cries Fox, 'is this a time when I am engaged on an appointment.'—What say our friends—is this a time when all the world is at peace. [Loud laughter.]—The Jews departed, but the end of it was, Fox with his secretary, Mr. Hare, who was as much in debt as he was, shut themselves up in garrison. The Jews used to surround his habitation at daylight, and poor Fox regularly put his head out of the window with this question: 'Gentlemen, are you Fox hunting, or Hare hunting this morning?'—[Universal laughter.]—His pleasantry mitigated the very Jews. 'Well, well, Fox—now you have always admitted the principle but always protested against the time—we will give you your own time; only just fix some final day for our payment.'—Ah, my dear Moses, replied Fox, 'now this is friendly; I take you at your word; I will fix the day, and as it's to be a final day, what would you think of the day of judgment.' [Loud laughter.]—That will be too busy a day with us. Well, well, in order to accommodate all parties, let us settle it the day after. [Loud laughter.]—This it is between the war expediency of Bragge Bathurst, and the peace expediency of Mr. Grattan; you may expect your emancipation bill pretty much about the time that Fox appointed for the payment of his creditors."

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### List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, Oct. 1, 1816.

Geo. Adams, T. H. Bowie, T. Tench Boone, Ralph Basil, Edothor Bishop, Thos. Bicknell, C. Brown, W. A. Burton, Ellen D. Burly, John Brewer, Robert Brewer, John Camden, 2, William Carmon, Thomas R. Cross, Mary Cross, John Cross, Walter Cross, John Chaney, Thos. B. Clemmons, Elizabeth Cooke, Mc. Delane, Thomas Davidson, 2, Mary Disney, Jerard Edwards, Mrs. Fowler, widow of Jno. Augustin Gambriel, Elen Gray, Samuel Gaither, Jonas Green, 2, Phillip Hammond, Mathias Hammond, James Henson, 2, Charles Hunt, Richard H. Hall, P. S. Hall, James Hunter, Wm. Hall, Jon. Richard Hall, 2, Anron Jones, Richard J. Jones, Malcoly Kelly, William Kilty, Eleanor King, Jesse Lee, Wm. Lewis, Martha Larmer, W. T. T. Mason, John M'Pheely, 3, William M'Pheely, 2, John M'Dowell, Nancy M'Coy, Samuel Moore, Jun. Benjamin R. Morgan, Philip Norrie, P. H. O'Reily, Benjamin Ogle, Jun. H. M. Ogle, Richard Owens, Letitia R. Orme, Samuel Owen, Thos. O'Rourke, Henry Parry, Samuel Peace, Catharine Phelps, Joseph Phelps, 2, Laram T. Pease, John Quinn, Henry Price, Asah Robertson, James H. Bailey, Kelli Richardson, Richard Ridgely, 2, Tim Rogers, Andrew Slicer, Henrietta M. Smith, John Smith, Reazin Spurrier, Leonard Scott, Wm. Sears, Benjamin Sewall, Teresa Shepherd, Sarah Tydings, William Urquhart, Ramsay Waters, Sheriff of A. County, Charles Waters, Sally Whittington, Daniel W. Wiggins, James Wright, Charles H. Willigman, Robert Young, Richard B. Watts, Sergeant Wilson, Richard Watts, Henry Woodward, Thomas Winchester.

John Munroe, Postmaster. Oct. 10.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

In confident expectation that the object of the Institution of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland for "promoting and disseminating medical and chirurgical knowledge throughout the state" will be more easily accomplished by calling a special meeting, I have thought proper by the advice of a number of the members of the Faculty to fix upon the first Monday in December next, for a special Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore.

At a stated meeting of the Faculty in 1809 it was conceived that medical and chirurgical knowledge would be greatly promoted by establishing district societies throughout the state, when the subjoined resolutions were passed: "Practitioners of medicine and surgery must see the importance of these revolutions as well as the great advantage that will result from carrying them into proper effect. It is urged and most ardently expected, that where these societies are not already organized, the subject will be taken into effective consideration; and that every society will be prepared to meet this special convention with zeal which the spirit of the institution requires."

ENALLS MARTIN, President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland. Easton, Sept. 24—

1st. Resolved, That the State of Maryland be divided into seven medical districts, as follows, viz: St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert counties, to constitute the 1st district; Prince George's and Montgomery, the 2d; Anne Arundel and Baltimore, the 3d; Frederick, Washington and Allegany, the 4th; Harford, Cecil and Kent, the 5th; Queen-Ann's, Talbot and Caroline, the 6th; Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, the 7th.

2d. Resolved, That it be recommended to the gentlemen of the faculty in each district, to form a meeting as soon as possible, in the most central place in their respective districts, at which first meeting, a majority of those present shall and may, fix on a future place of meeting, and shall determine on the times of meeting, which shall not exceed twice in one year, one of which meetings shall be held at least one month previous to such biennial meeting of the faculty.

3d. Resolved, That the faculty in each district at their first meeting, elect by ballot, a president or chairman for their particular district, whose office it shall be to preside at each meeting, to call special meetings in his district, when it may be deemed necessary, to correspond with the secretary or committee of the general society of the state, and to communicate such intelligence or information to the faculty, as may be thought conducive to the promotion and diffusion of medical knowledge, or to the interest of the Faculty, and to attend at each biennial meeting of the faculty, and to report to the general convention the state of medical and chirurgical knowledge in their respective districts, and to report any extraordinary medical or chirurgical cases that may have occurred in their district or that may have been communicated to the medical board of the district.

4th. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention, that it would be expedient for the said district Medical and Chirurgical Societies at their meeting, previous to each biennial convention, to elect one or more of their members to attend the general meeting; and together with the president or chairman of the district, to represent the members thereof (on such delegation or appointment, shall not prevent any other district member from attending and voting at the general convention of the faculty.

5th. Resolved, That as soon as the gentlemen of the faculty in each district shall have met, and formed themselves into an association, it shall be the duty of the district societies, to elect and appoint members in each county, in such district, on whom shall devolve all the duties heretofore enjoined by the laws of the faculty.

N. B. The printers of all the newspapers in the State are requested to insert the above in their newspapers, and in each of the first two weeks of the months of October and November, and to send in their several accounts on the day of the meeting of the Convention for payment.

### To Read.

For the ensuing year. The Store and Dwelling House, the corner of Corn Hill street and Kent Street. For terms apply to Thomas Brown, or James Williams, Esq.

Annapolis, Oct. 9.

### Now Drawing

Regularly, in the City of Baltimore.

### GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY

No. 11.

35,000 Dollars, Highest Prize.  
25,000 Dollars,  
10,000 Dollars,  
5,000 Dollars,  
2,000 Dollars.

All the above are floating, and may come out the wheel on any day.

Price of Tickets only Six Dollars.

G. & R. WAITE,

CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S LANE AND MARKET STREET.

Have a variety of Numbers in whole halves, quarters and eighths, which they warrant to be undrawn; and which they pledge themselves to pay whatever prizes they may draw; and from the very great success which usually attend those Tickets sold at Waite's Offices, they have every expectation of selling the above Capital Prizes.

In the First Class of this Lottery G. & R. WAITE sold and paid for Twenty Thousand Dollar Prizes, of which were in Halves, Quarters & Eighths.

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase Tickets of G. & R. WAITE may depend upon having their orders faithfully executed per return of mail, and if the capital prizes should be drawn at the time their orders are received the money shall be promptly returned.

Sept. 25, 1816.

### State of Maryland.

In Council, September 16, 1816.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to the Governor as Exequator signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as consul from his Britannic Majesty, for the State of Maryland. Ordered by the State of Maryland. Ordered by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State. Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINNEY, Clk. of the Council.

### James Madison,

President of the U. States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Consul of his Britannic Majesty for the State of Maryland; I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the U. States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the consular functions.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the U. States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1816, of the independence of the U. States of America, the forty first.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Fredericktown Herald, and the People's Monitor, at Easton. By order,

NINIAN PINNEY.

### Anne Arundel county, to wit.

I hereby certify, that Henry Walsh of said county, brought before me as a stray, trespassing on his enclosures, two Horses of the following description: The one a brown Gelding, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old, fourteen hands high, a blaze face, blind of both eyes, and full of each ear cropped off, and branded on the near shoulder with the letter T, four white feet; shod all round, long sweet tail, trots and canters, has been worked in paces. The other a bright bay Gelding, six years old, fourteen hands high, a small star on his forehead, the left fore foot and the two hind feet white, shod all round, no perceptible brand; trots and paces, and appears to have been worked in paces. Given under hand of me, a Justice of the peace in and for said county, this 14th day of Sept. 1816. Edward W. Ward.

The owner of the above described strays is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

2 Henry Walsh.

Near Poplar Springs in said county.

Oct. 3.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday

There is nothing more to be said for our democratic editors.

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## POET'S CORNER.

*Lines, on seeing the ship Dryade sail for America with the Missionaries for India.*

Stark! the western gales arise,  
Swiftly borne, announce the breeze;  
Fair and pleasant are the seas,  
The sun and stars, the wind and waves con-  
spire,  
To wait them to the haven they desire.  
Lo! the flowing sails unfurl'd,  
Gently the glides along the deep;  
On the trackless, watery world,  
Lord thy heralds safely keep!  
Assembled on the deck they pray and sing:  
We hear the loud hymn on sweet echo's wing.  
The much desired light we lose,  
With the glorious gospel news—  
Wide to spread the enlightening ray!  
With joy they leave their friends and native  
shore,  
That waving nations Jesus may adore.  
Flaming seraphs, angels bright,  
Swift as sun-beams downward fly!  
View the scheme with great delight,  
Guard the bark with watchful eye!  
They long to see the glorious Gospel shine,  
Where'er the sun emits his rays benign.  
Oh thou glorious Son of God!  
Haste, O haste the auspicious day,  
When thy nation shall fly abroad,  
And all the earth thy truth obey;  
When east and west, north and south  
shall raise  
An universal anthem to thy praise!

From the Boston Centinel.

### Useful Poetry.

I have heard it remarked by a cynical old fellow, that he never heard or read but four good lines of poetry in his lifetime; and these he found in an old almanac:

"Thirty days hath September,  
April, June, and November,  
February hath twenty-eight alone,  
And all the rest have thirty-one."

These he said, he had found to be useful lines, and therefore good ones. But this was the opinion of a cynic. However, if I am rightly informed by a neighbour, who is esteemed an excellent Farmer, the following may be added to the number of Mr. Cynic's good lines, as I am assured they will be found very useful in the purchase of that excellent animal, the Cow! which should answer to the following description:

"Long in the sides—bright in the eyes,  
Short in her legs—thin in her thighs,  
Big in her ribs—wide in her hips,  
Full in her bottom—small in her flanks,  
Long in her face—fine in her tail,  
And never omitting to fill up the pail."

A Lover of Poetry.

*Epigram on a Tedious Judge.*  
His dull face was all on fire,  
A Justice long did rue it;  
His purple garments came from Tyre,  
His arguments went to it.

### THE RIVER JORDAN.

From Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary.

We advanced for an hour and a half with excessive difficulty over a fine white sand. We were approaching a grove of palm trees and tamarinds which to my great astonishment I perceived in the midst of this sterile tract. The Arabs all at once stopped, and pointed to something that I had not yet marked at the bottom of the ravine. Unable to make out what it was, I perceived what appeared to be sand in motion. On drawing nearer to this singular object, I beheld a yellowish current, which I could scarcely distinguish from the sands on its shores. It was deeply sunk below its bank, and its sluggish streams rolled slowly on. This was the Jordan.

I had surveyed the great rivers of America with that pleasure which solitude and nature impart. I visited the Tyber with enthusiasm, and sought with the same interest the Eurotas and the Cephissus—but I cannot express what I felt at the sight of the Jordan. Not only of this river remind me of a renowned antiquity, and one of the most celebrated names that the most exquisite poetry confined to the memory of man; but its shores presented to my view the theatre of the miracles of my religion. Judea is the only country of the world, that reviews in the traveller the memory of human affairs, and of celestial things; and which, by this combination produces in the soul a feeling and idea which no other region is capable of exciting.

The Arabs stripped and plunged into the Jordan. I dared not follow the example on account of the fever by which I was still tormented; but I fell on my knees on the bank with my two servants and the drogoman of the monastery. Having no Bible with us, we could not repeat the passage of Scripture relating to the spot where we now were, but the drogoman, who knew the customs of the place, began to sing *Maria stella*. We responded, like Sailors at the end of their voyage. I then took up some water of the river in a leather vessel; it did not seem to me as sweet as sugar, according to the expression of a pious missionary. I thought it on the contrary, rather brackish; but though I drank a con-

siderable quantity, I felt no inconvenience from it; nay, I think it would be very pleasant, if it were purified from the sand which it carries along with it.

About two leagues from the place where we halted, I perceived higher up the river a thicket of considerable extent. I determined to proceed thither, for it is calculated this must be the spot where the Israelites passed the river, facing Jericho, where the manna ceased to fall, where the Hebrews tasted the first fruit of the land of Promise, where Naaman was cured of his leprosy, and lastly, where Christ was baptised by St. John. Towards this place we advanced, but as we drew near to it, we heard the voices of men in the thicket. Unfortunately the human voice, which cheers you every where else, and which you would love to hear on the banks of the Jordan, is precisely what alarms you in these deserts. The Bethlemites and drogoman proposed an immediate retreat; but I was determined to examine the river facing the spot where we then stood. They yielded with reluctance to my resolution, & we again repaired to the bank of the Jordan, which the bend of the river had carried to some distance from us on the right. I found it of about the same width & depth as at a league lower down than is, six or seven feet deep, close to the shore, and about 50 paces in breadth.

The guides urged me to depart, & Ali Ago himself grumbled. Having finished making such notes as I considered most important, I complied with the wishes of the caravan and saluted the Jordan for the last time.

### Gentle Economy.

A certain Lady whose taste is equal to her economy, was under the necessity of asking a friend to dinner; this following is the bill of fare, and the expense of each dish, which was found on the carpet:

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| At top, two herrings,                           | 1d.   |
| Middle, 1 l 2 oz. butter melted,                | 0 1 2 |
| Bottom, three mutton chops, cut thin,           | 3     |
| One side, one pound of small potatoes,          | 0 1 2 |
| On the other side pickled cabbage,              | 0 1 2 |
| Fish removed, two larks, plenty of crumbs,      | 1 1 2 |
| Mutton removed, French-roll boiled for pudding, | 0 1 2 |
| Pudding for Garnish,                            | 0 1 2 |
|   | 7d.   |

The dinner was served upon china, looked light, tasty, and pretty—the table small, and the dishes well proportioned. We hope each newly married lady will keep this as a lesson; it is worth knowing how to serve up seven dishes, consisting of a dish of fish, joint of mutton, couple of fowls, pudding, vegetables, and sauce, for seven pence.

### Notice is hereby given.

That a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that a law may pass to make public a road that leads from the public road between Piscataway and Mr. Samuel Wood's through the lands of the heirs of Col. John H. Beanes, of William Lyles, and of Joseph Beaman, to Piscataway Creek, and to the Cove-fishing landing of Mrs. Mary Boardman. Basil Boninger.

Sept. 10, 1816. Sw.

### Notice is hereby given.

To all whom it may concern, That a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Maryland, praying the passage of a law to straighten and make public the road in Prince-George's county, branching from the Piscataway road, near John Palmer's tavern, passing through the lands between the lands of the late Peter Savary, and William Bayne, and intersecting the Alexandria road from Upper Marlboro', at Francis Perkins's. Geo. Semmes.

Sept. 19, 1816. Sw.

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of *facias* to me directed from Anne Arundel County Court, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 24th day of October, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, for cash, two negro boys, William and Peter, also one negro man named M-Jex; being taken as the property of Solomon Sparrow, joint security for Joseph Watkins, to satisfy a debt due John Sandi.

M. Welch, of Bm. Sheriff, A. A. County.

Sept. 26

### NOTICE

In testimony given to all, whom it may concern, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, for a public road to lead from the bridge which divides the farm of V. Moxey from that of John Johns, on West River, in Anne Arundel county, to the landing of Capt. William Norman on said river.

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on the terms herein after stated, the following tracts of land, lying in the State of Maryland, and in the County of Prince George's, to-wit: On Wednesday the 24th of October next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at St. Clement's Bay, in St. Mary's county, one tract of land, situate near the waters of St. Clement's Bay, containing two hundred acres more or less, on which there are a tenant's house, and tolerable improvements. And on Tuesday the 29th of October, or the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, the undermentioned lands, situate in Calvert county, viz: A tract of land lying on the Patuxent River, near the mouth of Battle Creek, and 8 miles below Benedict, containing two hundred and fifty acres, to which will be appended about twenty five acres of wood-land. This tract is level and fertile, and though in its present state very productive, the soil is of that nature which can be easily improved by the application of plow and clover. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco, and affords all the advantages derivable from vicinity to navigable water, abounding in fine fish and oysters, and a variety of wild fowl; its production being accessible to market at a very inconsiderable expense. Its situation commands a view of the surrounding country, and has a small orchard, good water, is well fenced, healthy, and the neighbourhood agreeable; the buildings require some repairs. Also one other tract of land, containing four hundred and forty four acres, more or less; and another tract containing two hundred and five acres. These lands lie about 5 miles above the last described property, possessing similar advantages, and bounded on the one part by Battle Creek, a hold and navigable water, emptying into Patuxent. The latter parcels of land are adjoining, and will be apporportioned in any manner to suit purchasers. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary; those disposed to become purchasers will no doubt obtain a previous acquaintance with the property, and to which their attention is invited. Mr. Benjamin Gard, residing on the first tract of Calvert lands, will be either or all of them upon application. Purchasers will have immediate liberty of feeding grain, and full possession will be delivered on the first of January, ensuing, on the following terms: The purchasers to give bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three annual equal instalments, the interest secured, payable annually on the whole amount. The above mentioned lands will be sold by the subscriber for the benefit of the heirs at law of the said Thomas and Henrietta Chelley, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of Maryland, investing him with the trust, and upon the final payment he will make good and sufficient deeds conveying the title, interest and estate, of the said heirs and representatives.

Peter Emerson, Trustee.

Calvert County, Md.

August 15, 1816

## MARYLAND,

### Anne Arundel county sc.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Peter Simering, of Anne Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, and stating that he is now in the custody of one of the constables of the city of Annapolis; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and being satisfied that the said Peter Simering has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and having taken the oaths prescribed by the act of eighteen hundred and five, herein referred to; I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Peter Simering be discharged from the custody of the said constable, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public news papers in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday in April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the said third Monday in April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Peter Simering should not have the benefit of the said acts, and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1816.

Jeremiah Townsend Chase, Test.

August 12, Wm. S. Green, Clk.

## State of Maryland, sc.

### Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

September 17th, 1816.

On application by petition of Thomas Washington, jun. executor of Augustine Sewell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence, of the city of Annapolis, and Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Cassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Augustine Sewell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of September, 1816.

Thomas Washington, jun. Executor.

6th.

4

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the fourteenth of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the real estate of William McCauley, deceased, consisting of a house and lot, on the head of Severn, at the Indian Landing. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as those inclined to purchase, will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms of Sale—the purchaser to give bond with security for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed.

The creditors of the said William McCauley are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery of the county of Prince George's, within six months from the day of sale.

Joseph Bount, Trustee.

Sept. 25

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 12th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted, on the premises,

### The Real Estate

Of Amos Chambers, deceased, consisting of a House and Lot in the Town of New-Lisbon, on the Baltimore & Frederick turnpike, and a Tract of Land containing about 65 acres lying near Col. Thomas Hood. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises previous to the sale.

The sale of the house and lot to commence at 8 o'clock; the other at 12 o'clock.

### Terms of Sale.

The purchaser to give bond with security for payment of the purchase money, in 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest thereon. On the ratification of the sale, & on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

Larkin Shipley, Trustee.

September 19, 1816.

## TAVERN.

### REZIN D. BALDWIN

Respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Tavern and Boarding-House, at that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at liberty.

Sept. 12.

### Farmers Bank of Maryland, 20th

September, 1816.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the stock of said Bank for six months, ending the first of October next, or after the seventh of October next, to stockholders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore at the Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct sample order.

By order of the Board,

John Pinkney, Cashier.

## Sporting Intelligence.

The Upper Marlborough races will commence on Thursday, 10th October next. On that day will be run a sweep stake of three years old, 7 entered, play off, \$50 each.

On Friday, 11th, the Jockey Club purse of \$400 will be run for, 4 miles and repeat.

And on Saturday, 12th, a purse of from 2 to \$200, two miles and repeat.

The above races will be governed by the rules of the Washington Jockey Club.

A meeting of the Jockey Club is requested at 5 o'clock on Wednesday preceding the first day's race at Mr. Howling's tavern.

### THE STEWARDS.

N. B. At 5 o'clock on Saturday the 12th, a sweep stake of mules will be run, each subscriber to pay \$10, to carry catches, two miles and repeat. The subscription paper is left with Mr. Howling and will be kept open till Friday evening 8 o'clock, preceding the day of race.

Sept. 28.

## NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet on the first Monday in December next in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisor of the public roads in said county.

By order,

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Sept. 28.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the fourteenth of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, the real estate of William McCauley, deceased, consisting of a house and lot, on the head of Severn, at the Indian Landing. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as those inclined to purchase, will view the premises previous to the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms of Sale—the purchaser to give bond with security for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed.

The creditors of the said William McCauley are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery of the county of Prince George's, within six months from the day of sale.

Joseph Bount, Trustee.

Sept. 25

## Public Sale.

### STATE OF MARYLAND,

#### Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

September 17th, 1816.

On application by petition of George Washington, jun. executor of Augustine Sewell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence, of the city of Annapolis, and Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

John Cassaway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber of A. A. County, having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Augustine Sewell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of April next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1816.

George Washington, jun. Executor.

## Mrs. Whittington.

Having rented that well known stand occupied for many years by Captain James Thomas. Its vicinity to the Stadt-House will at all times render it the most convenient resort to strangers having business to transact in any of the public offices. Those who may be inclined to patronize the establishment, are assured that the best accommodations are provided, and the most unremitting attention shall be paid to his guests. This establishment having been always the resort of gentlemen from the Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will continue to frequent it; and so far as attention, good fare, and moderate rates, can support the character of an establishment so well known, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, and horses taken at liberty.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Wednesday the 16th of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Richardson's tavern on the Baltimore and Frederick-town turnpike road in A. A. County, all those tracts or parcels of tracts of land lying near Patuxent River in Baltimore county, and situate in the neighbourhood of said town, of which Charles Elder, sen. dispossessed, containing 60 acres more or less. The above land is well wooded and contains a large supply of valuable timber. Terms of Sale—twelve months credit will be given on the purchase giving bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancery the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to exhibit them on or before the 12th day of April next, they will otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Benjamin Finkle, Trustee.

Sept. 26.

## Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins of Anne Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion; had on when he absconded a new black frock hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other clothing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise mother and several sisters residing either in George-town, or Washington City. This fellow was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins's property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured many good so that I get him again.

David Blagly.

Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

All persons are hereby forwarned harboring said negro at their peril.

D. R.

## 20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for lodging in jail, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tiltard near Pig Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing was recollected, excepting a green stuff coat.

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Sept. 28.

Upper Marlboro' Sept. 28.

## MARYLAND

[VOL. LXXIV.]

PRINTED AND FOR SALE BY

JONAS GREEN

CHURCH-STREET, ANN

Price—Three Dollars per

ANNUAL PUBLICATION

CLERK OF THE

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXIV.]

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1816.

No. 12.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JONAS GREEN,

GRACE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

LIEUTENANT SHUBRICK.

The genius, and the spirit of re-

publicanism, is closely allied with a

disposition to do honor to merit,

without regard to the circumstance

of hereditary government, or

hereditary distinctions are often suf-

ficient to claim the notice of the bi-

ographer; and on the death of a

Prince, however insignificant the

part he acted, while living, how-

ever destitute his character may

have been of every claim to the no-

tion of his contemporaries, or the

remembrance of posterity, it is still

considered a respect due to his rank

to give a sketch of his life, and if

there was nothing in it to merit the

attention of mankind, to supply the

deficiency, by dwelling on the ex-

amples of his remote ancestors. The

disposition to commemorate the ex-

cellence of men, who, in their indi-

vidual characters, have little claim to

the notice of the world, merely on the

score of accidental circumstances of

rank and station, is generally com-

bined with an indifference to the

claims of real worth; and hence it

often happens, that the commanders

of armies and fleets, whatever may

be their merits, receive all the credit

of success, while the secondary

agents are left to the chance of the

good report of the chief, for their

reward. There is neither justice

nor policy in this; for justice re-

quires, that honor should be paid

where honor is due; and policy,

that every stimulative should be

given to exercise the human powers,

in every situation where they are to

be excited honorably and advantage-

ously. The person who ostensibly

directs any affair whatever, is suffi-

ciently aware, that if honor results

from its successful issue, the principal

share will fall to his lot, unless

he is notoriously deficient in the

performance of his part. He there-

fore, wants no additional motive to

action. But it is otherwise with

men, whose names are less conspicuous,

who are often entirely overlooked,

and sometimes stripped of their due,

to embellish the fame of others. This

neglect or injustice deprives men of

the best and most honorable mo-

tives, that render exertion volunta-

ry, and not the mere effect of sub-

ordination. The most ordinary sol-

dier, is more or less open to the re-

ception of this feeling; and how-

ever it may be the fashion in other

countries, to debate the human spec-

ies, even below the brutes, by call-

ing them machines, we of this na-

tion, have had ample proof of the

superiority of men, who, to the ha-

bits of discipline in war, added,

not only an enthusiasm in favor of

the cause they espoused, but were

impelled to activity, by a conviction

that their individual exertions,

would gain them individual dis-

tinction. Men, from the mere

effect to coercive discipline, may

be brought to fight well with their

hands, but they will never be a

match for those who fight heart and

soul.

Few of the celebrated conquerors

of ancient or modern times, and

especially those who raised them-

selves from a private station to

the command of armies, and the

rule of empires, overlooked

this certain method of animating

and attaching the hearts of their

followers. A compliment paid in

the presence of the army, an orna-

mented shield, a musket of honor,

or some other trifling badge, to dis-

tinguish a man from his comrades,

was sufficient to excite the keenest

emulation, and to animate every

man, with an ambition almost equi-

valent to that of the chief himself.

Such prizes were perhaps an empire-

builders who merely fight for pay

and plunder, are degraded to the

lowest state of mankind; for no

one but the hope of distinction,

or the love of country, can render

the trade of war more honorable

than that of the assassin, who mur-

ders at a stated price.

Our opinions and feelings are

therefore in favor of administering

all the aid in our power to the re-

putation of deserving men, and especially those who have passed the best years of their existence in serving their country in a profession, which every day might call for the sacrifice of their lives. This duty can always be performed, without rendering the subjects ridiculous by exaggerating their merits, or cheapening their rewards, by rendering them too common. By abstaining from inflated eulogy or superlative praise; by preserving a due consistency between the language and the subject;—and carefully avoiding that profusion of ornament, which renders the finest figure ridiculous, a modest & decent memorial may be raised, which will be dear to the hearts of friends, without exciting the ridicule of the indifferent, or deterring the stranger from stopping to ask to whose memory the simple structure is consecrated. With these remarks which are intended as a reply to certain gentlemen who think that entitled merit has no certain claim to the notice of our readers, we will proceed with the little sketch of the most material incidents in the life of an officer, whose death would always have been a subject of regret, even though it had not happened under such melancholy circumstances.

John Templar Shubrick, was born on the 11th September, 1798, at the seat of his father, colonel Thomas Shubrick, in South Carolina. He was educated partly at various grammar schools in Charleston; was sometime at the college, then under the direction of the reverend Mr. Woodbridge, from whence he went to a private seminary at Dedham in the state of Massachusetts, where he remained nearly three years.—On his return to South Carolina, he was placed at the office of Wm. Drayton, esquire, a distinguished scholar and lawyer, since a colonel in the United States army, as a student at law. Discouraged by looking forward, through the long interval that must elapse before he could possibly commence the practice of the law, and perhaps inspired by those suggestions which so often indicate to the youthful mind the path most likely to lead to distinction, he determined to relinquish his legal studies.

Accordingly, after very mature deliberation, he applied to his father, who coinciding with his wishes, made application in 1806, to the secretary of the navy, who promptly forwarded warrants for John, as well as his brother, William Bradford Shubrick, now a lieutenant in the service; and who had also solicited permission of his father to enter the Navy. The prompt attention of government to the wishes of col. Shubrick, was due to his revolutionary services. He had been an active and distinguished officer during the great struggle in which this country burst her chains, after sweating blood for seven long years, and was among those to whom Congress voted their thanks, and medals, expressive of their high approbation. The claims of such men we hope will always be attended to when they are offered; for if there be any persons now living in this country, peculiarly entitled to our gratitude, it is those who stood by her in her most severe and sanguinary struggle, nor laid down their arms, or remitted their exertions till they saw she had weathered the storm. The sons of col. Shubrick did not generate: for during the last war, all of them, to the number of six, were in arms, and they were all brave.

The subject of this sketch, though his honorable career was so early, and so unfortunately closed, perhaps saw more service, and was in a greater number of engagements, than any other officer of his age in the service. He early received a lesson of the necessity of always being prepared for action, in the affair of the Chesapeake, which sunk deep into the hearts of our naval officers, and which, however dishonourable to the national character, gave a lesson of infinite value, and roused a spirit which in the late war was fatal to England. He was in the Constitution in the action with the Guerriere, and on her returning to port for repairs, joined the Hornet, and was present in the affair with the Peacock. He

take possession of the Peacock, but she sunk before it could be done.

When the Hornet joined the President and Macedonian, he served as first lieutenant of the Hornet, under Capt. Biddle. From thence he passed into the President as second lieutenant. In the action which took place between the President and a British squadron, lieutenant Shubrick is spoken of in commodore Decatur's official letter, as having behaved with distinguished gallantry. The peace with England, which occurred shortly after, offered him an opportunity to return to the bosom of home, and to enjoy the society of the lady, whom he had recently married in New-York.—But the war which was almost immediately afterwards declared against the regency of Algiers, again called him into action under his old commander, Decatur, as first lieutenant of the Guerriere, the flag ship of the squadron. In this ship he was present in all those affairs which led to the submission of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and the consequent revival of peace. On the consummation of these events, lieutenant Shubrick was despatched to the United States in the Epervier sloop of war, to bear the tidings that the barbarian was humbled, and the captives set free. But the ill fated vessel never reached her destination. Every body recollects the terrible storm which about the period of her expected arrival, swept our coast from south to north, and destroyed many a good vessel. In one of these, in all human probability, the Epervier foundered, and every soul perished. We cannot contemplate this doleful calamity, without sensations of the most melancholy cast. We every day see ample proofs of the inevitable destiny of man; and every day hear of numbers going down to the tomb in the common course of nature. But there is a character of deep and awful grandeur, as well as of affecting pathos, in the bitter uncertainty which envelops the fate of so many human beings. We know that they are dead, and that is all we know.

Peace to their manes—and may the recollection of Mr. Shubrick's merit, remain as a consolation to his surviving family. Among his associates he stood an example of steadiness, attention to duty, and courage in battle; and by his country he is honoured in his memory by having his name associated with those, who served her well, when her rights were at stake. At this period, when the violence of kindred sorrow has subsided into a calm and sacred feeling of resignation, such considerations may be urged without violating the sanctity of a broken heart on the one hand, or opening wounds already closed on the other.

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot. Buenos Ayres, July 25, 1816.

INDEPENDENCE.

The most excellent, the commission of government of the state:—Whereas, under date of the 9th inst. The most excellent the director has communicated the very important resolution following, to wit:

The sovereign congress of the United Province of Rio de la Plata has this day declared this port of South America independent of the domination of the king of Spain and its Metropolis, by the following august resolution:—The august Tribunal of the nation has this day sanctioned by the unanimous acclamation of all the representatives of the United Provinces in congress assembled, the independence of the country, from the domination of the kings of Spain and its Metropolis. This important news is communicated to your excellency for your information and satisfaction, and to be published in all the provinces and towns of the union.

In congress at Tucuman, the 9th of July, 1816.

Francisco Narciso de Laprida.

President.

Jose Mariano Beodo.

Vice President.

Jose Mariano Serrano, Sec'y.

Juan Jose Posse, Deputy Sec'y.

I communicate it to your excellency that you may cause this happy event to be solemnly published and celebrated; and that you may transmit your orders to that effect to all the towns and authorities of that

province. God preserve your excellency for many years.

Tucuman, July 9, 1816.

Juan Martin De Pueyrredon.

Silvestre Icazate, sec'y.

To the most excellent, the director

ad interim, Buenos Ayres.

Now therefore, and in the effusion of the most perfect joy, at an event longed for by every American breast, since the Province wearied, with wearing for three centuries the chains of Peninsular oppression, resolved to break them, obliterating by the most heroic actions, the remembrance of their passed humiliation, the government joins with a common accord in communicating the foregoing without a moment's delay, to the worthy citizens of this capital, by means of the present bulletin which shall be published in the most solemn manner, and copies of it posted to all the most public places of the city and suburbs. And as this day, a bitter one for tyrants, like in some degree unto that on which Cortez burnt his ships, with the magnanimous resolution to leave to his companions no alternative but victory, will excite demonstrations of the purest joy on the part of the citizens, exalted at last to the glory of belonging to a free state; the lateness of the present moment not admitting of an immediate display of all the pomp due to the celebration of the majesty of so memorable an event, the government makes known that after to-night, there will be, for ten days consecutively an illumination of the palace of its residence, and of the town house, leaving it at the option of the inhabitants of this eminent city to exercise their own pleasure as to equal demonstrations by some tokens that may announce their real satisfaction, and in the mean time fetes are preparing suitable to the happy occasion, not forgetting the tribute to providence of the most heartfelt thanks.

In the fortress of Buenos Ayres, the 9th of July, 1816.

MIGUEL DE IRIGOYEN,

FRANCISCO ANTONIO DE ESCALDO.

Manuel Obligado.

Sec'y to the comm. of gov't.

A good chance for Speculation.

The following advertisement is copied from the Troy Post.

To all good Republicans.

The Subscriber wishes to Exchange his share of GLORY gained in the late War, for the article of BREAD, which he finds very necessary to the subsistence of himself and family.

One of Mr. Madison's Soldiers.

September 30.

Washington, October 8.

SPANISH HOSTILITY.

A letter was received in this city yesterday from Col. Jessup, the commanding officer at New-Orleans, announcing the capture of the U. States schooner Firebrand, lieutenant Cunningham, by a Spanish squadron, off the coast of Mexico. Lieut. Cunningham was put on board a merchant vessel, and had arrived at New-Orleans. Col. Jessup's letter does not communicate any reasons for this hostile act alleged by the Spaniards, nor any other particulars. The next mail will probably furnish them.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit.

I hereby certify, that Henry Welsh, of said county, brought before me as strays, trespassing on his enclosures, two Horses of the following description:—The one a brown Gelding, supposed to be 4 or 15 years old, fourteen hands high, blaze face, blind of both eyes, and half of each ear cropped off, and branded on the near shoulder with the letter T, four white feet, shod all round, long switch tail, trots and canters, has been worked in geers. The other a bright bay Gelding, five years old, fourteen hands high, a small star on his forehead, the off fore foot and the two hind feet white, shod all round, no perceivable brand, trots and paces, and appears to have been worked in geers. Given under hand and for said county, this 4th Sept. 1816. Edward Farfield.

The owner of the above described strays is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Henry Welsh, Near Poplar Springs in said county, Oct 5.

Now Drawing

Regularly, in the City of Baltimore,

GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY

No. 11.

35,000 Dollars,

25,000 Dollars,

10,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars,

2,000 Dollars,

Highest Prize.

All the above are FLOATING, and may come out the wheel on any day.

Price of tickets only Six Dollars.

G. & R. WAITE,

CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S LANE AND MARKET-STREET.

Have a variety of Numbers in whole, halves, quarters and eighths, which they will warrant to be undrawn; and which they pledge themselves to pay whatever prizes they may draw; and from the very great success which usually attend those Tickets sold at WAITE'S OFFICES, they have every expectation of selling the above Capital Prizes.

In the First Class of this Lottery, G. & R. Waite sold and paid four Twenty Thousand Dollar Prizes, two of which were in Halves, Quarters & Eighths.

Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to purchase Tickets of G. & R. Waite, may depend upon having their orders faithfully executed per return of mail, and if the capital prizes should be drawn at the time their orders are received, the money shall be promptly returned. Sept. 25, 1816.

State of Maryland.

In Council, September 16, 1816.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to the Governor an Exequatur signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as consul from his Britannic Majesty, for the State of Maryland: Ordered by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State. Given in council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

James Madison, 7

President of the U. States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Consul of his Britannic Majesty for the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the U. States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the consular functions.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the U. States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1816, &c. of the independence of the U. States of America, the forty first.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Fredericktown Herald, and the People's Monitor, at Easton. By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed agent by Mrs. Ariana Hall, Executrix of Dr. Henry Hall, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle the estate of said deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to bring them forward, legally authenticated, on or before the 31st inst. and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to.

Philip Pindell, senr. Agent.

October, 10, 1816.

For Sale.

The fast sailing schooner Carroll of Carrollton, burthen from 900 to 1000 bushels, and in good repair, with sails, rigging &c. at a reasonable price for Cash.

Also—A valuable Yawl, in complete order, suitable for a pleasure or market boat.—Further particulars, will be given on application to the subscribers.

2 Bridge Street, Exrs. John Sears, William Sears, of William Sears, decd.

Poplar Island, Oct. 10.

Geo. Semmes, requested to pay the above sum.

Shelton Mifflin.

MARYLAND, County of Prince Georges, October 17th, 1816.

petition of George W.

of Eli Warren, the of

is under, the of

by law for creditors

against the said decedent

advised once in each

successive weeks, in

and Political Intelligence

Assessors, Reg. Wills

A. County.

To give Notice,

Geo. A. County, by



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The increased majorities with which all the counties which chose federal electors in September last, have elected Federal Republican Delegates to the next Legislature, must be as truly gratifying to every patriotic and virtuous mind, as honourable to the counties themselves, and discouraging to the advocates and minions of a corrupt administration. Indeed, the administration itself, after all the labour, pains and cunning, which it employed to promote the election of men of its own political character, must feel somewhat depressed, at the decided and unequivocal vote of disapprobation so repeatedly passed by the people of Maryland upon its ruinous and iniquitous policy; and however great its wishes may have been of bringing this state back to the fallacious opinions which prevailed over her in 1801, must now relinquish all hopes of her forsaking the "good old way," pointed out by him who was the principal achiever of the independence we now enjoy; and by the neglect of whose salutary counsels, the lovers of war and embargoes have subjected this country to privations and burthens before unknown to her.

## Pennsylvania Election.

It is with pleasure we notice the election of Commodore Thomas Truxton to the office of Sheriff of Philadelphia. One who served his country so faithfully on the ocean, merits the full confidence of his fellow-citizens on the land. His capture of the French frigate *Insurgent*, and his compelling the ship *La Vengeance* to strike her flag to him, while he commanded the *Constellation*, are actions, which when dwelt upon, cannot fail to produce in the bosoms of all who venerate *practical patriotism*, that high respect for him, which would prompt them to exalt him to the highest station, to which his ambition, controlled by his virtue, might lead him to aspire.

Messieurs Hopkinson and Sargeant, have been re-elected Representatives to Congress from the Philadelphia district, by respectable majorities. This district, which is entitled to four representatives, has likewise chosen two democrats, Messrs. Anderson and Seybert, who, it is said, do not side with either of the parties which are distinguished by the titles of "New" and "Old School Democrats."

## For the Maryland Gazette.

I read the other day, in another paper, a great deal of whining and whining about the last election in this city. It seems that the federal candidates got votes upon which the democrats counted, and so we are abused for voting our real sentiments. Now, Mr. Printer, why should these gentry be so noisy just because some people among us resolved to do what a great many others will do at another election, and that is, vote for the best men, without being afraid to do it. How have the democrats got the votes here before? It was by promising people offices, and threatening to deprive some of their bread if they did not vote for them. Now, however, the case is different, and these great men who have ruled the town for some years past, are but common people just like ourselves. Now we are free to vote as we like, without being afraid of the consequences. This being the case, who can doubt that this city will be hereafter federal? Why should it be democratic? The democrats have done every thing they could do to ruin the place, and they have been supported in their doings by our great men, who pretend to be great patriots, because they want to hold good offices, and who have made use of us for their own profit. This has been the case, and what wry faces, and angry looks, we have around us because it is to be no longer the case. Yes, indeed, "Since the October election of 1816, there has been a defection in the republican majority." And if federal candidates had been brought out a few days sooner, there would have been a much greater defection as it is called, and more than that, we should have had better men to represent us. As it is we shall have them next year, and so messieurs grumble, if you can't grin and bear it, why then you may go and hang yourselves.

A Citizen.

The following statement shows the state of parties in the next House of Delegates:

|                   | Fed. | Dem. |
|-------------------|------|------|
| St. Mary's        | 4    | 0    |
| Charles           | 4    | 0    |
| Montgomery        | 4    | 0    |
| Prince George's   | 4    | 0    |
| Frederick         | 4    | 0    |
| Allegany          | 4    | 0    |
| Calvert           | 4    | 0    |
| Cecil             | 4    | 0    |
| Kent              | 4    | 0    |
| Caroline          | 4    | 0    |
| Talbot            | 4    | 0    |
| Somerset          | 4    | 0    |
| Dorchester        | 4    | 0    |
| Worcester         | 4    | 0    |
| Queen Anne's      | 0    | 3    |
| Washington        | 0    | 4    |
| Baltimore county  | 0    | 4    |
| Harford           | 0    | 4    |
| Balt. city        | 0    | 2    |
| Anne Arundel      | 0    | 4    |
| City of Annapolis | 0    | 2    |
|                   | 56   | 24   |

## PRINCE GEORGE'S.

|             | Fed. Herbert | Dem. Barney |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Vansville   | 105          | 800         |
| Bladensburg | 127          | 102         |
| Marlborough | 137          | 90          |
| Piscataway  | 314          | 46          |
| Nottingham  | 146          | 146         |
|             | 829          | 684         |

Herbert's majority 146  
From which take Barney's majority in Anne Arundel 198

And it leaves Herbert a majority (in the whole district) of 47

|             | Federal | Calles | Seneca |
|-------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Vansville   | 104     | 103    | 99     |
| Bladensburg | 130     | 127    | 128    |
| Marlborough | 139     | 136    | 134    |
| Piscataway  | 307     | 311    | 305    |
| Nottingham  | 152     | 165    | 150    |
|             | 832     | 842    | 816    |

|             | Democratic | Calles | Seneca |
|-------------|------------|--------|--------|
| Vansville   | 203        | 198    | 201    |
| Bladensburg | 101        | 102    | 98     |
| Marlborough | 99         | 98     | 94     |
| Piscataway  | 46         | 47     | 43     |
| Nottingham  | 146        | 143    | 133    |
|             | 594        | 588    | 606    |

## CECIL.

|  | Fed. Reid | Dem. Archer |
|--|-----------|-------------|
|  | 1028      | 694         |

Majority for Reid, 334

|          | Fed. | Dem. |
|----------|------|------|
| Beard    | 1025 | 705  |
| Mitchell | 1026 | 688  |
| Thomas   | 1031 | 699  |
| Frey     | 1024 | 702  |

Average Federal majority for Delegates 328.  
Average Federal majority in September 131. Federal increase 199.

## KENT.

|  | Fed. Reid | Dem. Archer |
|--|-----------|-------------|
|  | 658       | 452         |

Majority for Reid, 206

|             | Fed. | Dem. |
|-------------|------|------|
| Boyer       | 585  | 539  |
| Dunn        | 578  | 515  |
| Ringgold    | 575  | 495  |
| Whittington | 569  | 482  |

## TALBOT COUNTY.

|  | Federal | Calles | Seneca |
|--|---------|--------|--------|
|  |         |        |        |

|                 |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| E. N. Hambleton | 219 | 181 | 208 | 182 | 90  |
| Alex'r. Hands   | 217 | 179 | 204 | 189 | 780 |
| John Seth       | 216 | 183 | 202 | 180 | 781 |
| Rob't. Banning  | 213 | 180 | 183 | 184 | 760 |
| For Congress    |     |     |     |     |     |
| William Potter  | 218 | 181 | 205 | 182 | 786 |
| Democratic      |     |     |     |     |     |
| S. Dickinson    | 212 | 107 | 156 | 170 | 640 |
| W. Hayward, Jr. | 223 | 181 | 136 | 169 | 690 |
| Edward Lloyd    | 216 | 104 | 137 | 170 | 627 |
| Saml. Tenant    | 206 | 101 | 129 | 165 | 601 |

For Congress, Thos. Culbreth, 211 103 134 167 675

The following statement shows the majorities given the two gentlemen in the several counties composing the district they were candidates to represent in the next congress:

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Potter's majority in Talbot  | 171 |
| Do. in Caroline  | 103 |
| Making in the two counties a majority of                             | 274 |
| Culbreth's majority in Queen Anne's                                  | 323 |
| From this take   | 274 |
| And the remainder which is Culbreth's majority in the whole district | 51  |

## DORCHESTER.

|                 | Federal |
|-----------------|---------|
| B. W. Leecombe  | 880     |
| Robert Hart     | 880     |
| Thomas Pitt     | 886     |
| Edward Griffith | 892     |
| For Congress    |         |
| E. K. Wilson    | 857     |
| Thomas Bayly    | 575     |
| Democratic      |         |
| Solomon Frazier | 538     |
| Levin Lake      | 557     |
| A. Stanford     | 557     |
| James Willis    | 542     |

## MONTGOMERY.

|                  | For Congress | For the Assembly |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Major Geo. Peter | 860          |                  |
| G. J. Kilgour    | 630          |                  |
| Watkins          | 845          | Hanson 764       |
| Lanham           | 818          | Washington 803   |
| Watts            | 813          | Gaither 798      |
| Hogbes           | 785          | Lackland 757     |

All the candidates were federal; but the first of the above tickets were generally voted for by the Democrats.

## FREDERICK.

|                | Federal | Calles | Seneca |
|----------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Buckley's town | 262     | 261    | 198    |
| Frederick town | 318     | 318    | 391    |
| Middle town    | 286     | 287    | 388    |
| Creager's town | 197     | 197    | 190    |
| Emmitsburgh    | 200     | 206    | 206    |
| Taney town     | 363     | 361    | 403    |
| Westminster    | 324     | 328    | 328    |
| Liberty town   | 264     | 268    | 263    |
| New Market     | 267     | 262    | 262    |
| Total          | 2841    | 2825   | 2874   |

Democratic

|                | Federal | Calles | Seneca |
|----------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Buckley's town | 81      | 81     | 78     |
| Frederick town | 496     | 487    | 491    |
| Middle town    | 300     | 491    | 496    |
| Creager's town | 237     | 237    | 233    |
| Emmitsburgh    | 238     | 238    | 231    |
| Taney town     | 168     | 168    | 164    |
| Westminster    | 392     | 392    | 392    |
| Liberty town   | 235     | 232    | 234    |
| New Market     | 199     | 199    | 194    |
| Total          | 1523    | 1484   | 1479   |

For Congress

|                | Federal | Calles | Seneca |
|----------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Buckley's town | 160     | 73     | 5      |
| Frederick town | 361     | 479    | 81     |
| Middle town    | 389     | 486    | 486    |
| Creager's town | 197     | 217    | 217    |
| Emmitsburgh    | 207     | 226    | 226    |
| Taney town     |         | 256    | 122    |
| Westminster    |         | 367    | 164    |
| Liberty town   |         | 171    | 450    |
| New Market     |         | 219    | 108    |
| Total          | 1314    | 1501   | 1018   |

For Congress

## HARFORD.

|                    | Dem. Archer | Fed. Reid |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Belle Air          | 201         | 183       |
| Hall's Cross Roads | 299         | 88        |
| Abingdon           | 141         | 76        |
| Dublin             | 246         | 80        |
| Marshall's         | 156         | 169       |
|                    | 1043        | 596       |

Archer's majority 447.

Reid's majority in Kent and Cecil 540

From which take Archer's of 447

And it leaves Reid a majority in the entire district of 93

In Calvert Federalists have been chosen by an average majority of 87 votes.

Thomas Bayly, esq. has been elected a Representative to Congress from the district comprising Somerset, Worcester and Dorchester counties, by a majority of 250 votes over Ephraim K. Wilson, esq.

## From the N. Y. Gazette, of Oct. 11.

The ship *Madalena*, capt. Welton, of this city, arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday morning in 38 days from Teneriffe. On the 27th of August, four days before the *Madalena* sailed, the British Packet *Brazil*, arrived off the port in 11 days from Gibraltar, bound home; and her commander, who came on shore, stated that the Dey of Algiers had been put to death, and his son proclaimed successor; and that, on assuming the reins of Government, the son immediately annulled the Treaty which his Father had made with Commodore Decatur.

The Commander of the Packet also stated, that the American and British Squadrons were to unite in the attack upon Algiers; and confirmed the account of the capture of the British Packet *Walcheren* by an Algerine Cruiser. What reliance is to be placed in the reports of the English Commander, we know not. He must have left Gibraltar two or three days later than the latest advices before received.

## Hurricane in the West Indies.

Capt. Reid, who arrived at Charleston on the 24th inst. from Danico, states, that on the 24th ult. in lat. 31, 24, long. 63, he spoke a Danish brig, 14 days from St. Croix for Copenhagen, the

captain of which gave him information that about the 2d of September, a most tremendous hurricane was experienced at St. Croix and the other W. India Islands; and that about 60 sail of vessels were lost. [N. Y. Her.]

## From the Ohio Trump of Fame.

Yours of the 26th ult. requesting information respecting the melancholly event which took place here on the 21st, came to hand this morning.

On Wednesday the 21st of August, about 3 o'clock, P. M. a beautiful schooner about 80 tons burthen, was made ready for launching. A number of ladies and gentlemen were invited to take seats on the deck; to which a respectable company acceded. The vessel went off in very handsome style, rode on her destined element, with a kind of grandeur, pleasing to the friends of commerce, and highly gratifying to our wishes for improvement.

After she had ran out her usual distance she was brought up to the wharf and an additional number of gentlemen, their wives and children went on her deck, making in the whole about 180 souls on board. A number of the young men went aloft, some at the mast head, others in the shrouds: she was then hauled off a little distance from the shore, and there being no danger apprehended by the gentlemen, they began running from one side to the other, to put her into a rocking motion, and there being no ballast in her hold, and so many aloft, after changing sides on her deck with a pretty quick motion a few times, she capsized, plunging from her decks about one hundred and fifty men, women and children, into the water.

The screams of those who were not buried in the water were piercing; those on shore flew to their relief: several good swimmers acted with the utmost deliberation in saving numbers who were almost drowned. Several women and some men went down a second or third time and were so far gone as to lose all hopes of being saved. But wonderful to relate, all were extricated, but six young men and one boy, who were destined to rise no more until death had closed their mortal existence. Four young men were carried down her side chains in her rigging, one leaped from her shrouds as she was going over, struck on the keel, slid into the water & rose no more. The other two were plunged from the deck. The young men were all promising respectable men. Their names are Amos Baeholder, junr. Eli Hart, Harvey Cook, John Warner, Wm. Pratt, Sylvanus W. Keele, Rollin Newel.

The day following the funeral was attended by the largest assemblage of people ever before convened in this place. A sermon was delivered from this passage, "Be ye also ready," appropriate for the occasion. After the sermon the bodies were decently interred. All serious and feeling attention was paid, on the occasion, that could be desirable.

Your's respectfully,

JOSEPH BADGER.

## A FRIGHT.

An affair that happened on the 11th of July at Ghent, appears the most ludicrous: The trumpets of a regiment of cavalry there, having sounded according to custom, about nine in the evening, and there happening to be a thunder storm at the time, three fourths of the inhabitants precipitately quitted their houses, and were found on their knees in the streets and public places, imagining they had heard the seventh trumpet spoken of in Revelations, announcing the day of Judgment, and sometime elapsed before they could be tranquilized. At Liege also, on the same day, the people were terribly frightened in consequence of an enormous mass of clouds appearing, or supposed to appear, in the shape of a huge mountain over the city. Foreign papers.

## From the Weekly Register.

The facts in the following have reached us through a channel that commands an entire reliance on their verity.

A young American, a citizen of Philadelphia, sailed from New York as supercargo of a vessel under the time the British ships blockaded New-London. The blockading squadron then consisted of a ship of the line, and the *Acata* and *Endymion* frigates. The American vessel was taken soon after she left her port, and the supercargo brought as a prisoner on board the *Endymion*.

Being a young man of pleasant and easy address, who sang a good song and told a merry tale, soon became familiar with the crew, and an inmate of the ship. When advanced pretty well in the captain's good graces, he began to be set on shore, being a native of the island, and was anxious to get to his friends. The captain told him he was not in his power to comply with his wishes, but he would apply to the commander of the squadron to give him his liberty, which he so, but met with a refusal. The captain, however, willing to oblige him, proposed sending him on board the other frigate, the commander of which was his superior, with a view of finding his escape, and this was done after some preparatory arrangements between the captains, on the ground that to transfer to the other ship was necessary on account of there being many prisoners on board. Having a good introduction, he soon became familiar there, and some days after the two commanders dined together and our hero was invited to take but previous to setting down, begged the captain of the *Endymion* to plead his suit with his superior officer, and he promised to do so, instructing the young citizen to be before the glasses were set on the table, to step out for a few minutes while he arranged his business. He did so, nothing was said at the table after his return in relation to his affairs until they were rising for dinner, when the captain of the *Acata* addressing him, said, "If you do not take care of yourself you will be drowned to night," understanding what this meant, applied to the captain of the *Endymion*, when by themselves, for explanation, and was told the provision boat would be along at midnight—that his trunk was to be put on board, and that he must take care to slip in, and would be landed at —, and they would return him as a drowned prisoner. He did so, and was put ashore at public house, where he went to bed.

In the morning, on entering the breakfast room, what was his surprise to see the captains of the two frigates at table. They made him a ceremonious bow on his entry, much as to say, you must not know us while company is present. After the strangers retired, they invited him to go on board the next evening, as they were to have a ball but he declined, on the plea of anxiety to get home. "What! you are not afraid to trust us, and you, after what we have done to you?" "No, sir, but I am exceedingly anxious to get home." Thus he parted—he to his friends, and they to their ships.

While he was on board one of those frigates and lying sound asleep, an officer came and roused him in haste, and begged him to hurry below. "Don't stay to put on your clothes; here is the President's gig close on board of us, and we shall have hard work presently," and sure enough there was a prodigious bustle on board the ship—it proved to be one of their own vessels, and the expected storm passed over.

As the writer considers this statement substantially true, it exhibits some pleasing traits in the character of man. The humanity of the captains of the frigates in aiding the supercargo to escape, and the courage in trusting themselves to shore in an enemy's country.

A real Tragedy. Was exhibited at Sackett's Hall a few days since, before a large company of spectators. Attached to the show-bill of a wire-dancer appeared an advertisement to exhibit wonderful feats, such as the spectators had never before seen. Curiosity attracted a very large house. After the first had performed his part of the entertainment the sailor entered, called for a blanket and pillow, and laid himself down upon the floor. All eyes were turned towards him in anxious expectation, when he drew from his bosom a pistol, clapped the muzzle to his ear and blew out his brains! This closed the entertainment.

As horrid as this deed appears, the deluded man who became a victim had undoubtedly anticipated as much eclat, as he does, who deliberately goes out to shoot his friend or be shot—in a duel. Alas! there are shades of difference in the two crimes, the self-murder is the least criminal. —*Alb. D. Her.*

A report is published of the bombardment of Algeiras the 15th and 16th of July. We have a right to know the most important news of the day. Several gentlemen of its vicinity, formed a party consisting of four hundred & eighty men, with a quantity of other game, and a party of patrole, and a correspondent of the *Alb. D. Her.* mentions that this attack on the settlers was in consequence of their endeavouring to plant without an adequate arrangement for corn, &c. &c. he confidently hopes the tendency to warn new against such a procedure.

## From the Rochester General.

A check to the Squirrel on!

Several gentlemen of its vicinity, formed a party consisting of four hundred & eighty men, with a quantity of other game, and a party of patrole, and a correspondent of the *Alb. D. Her.* mentions that this attack on the settlers was in consequence of their endeavouring to plant without an adequate arrangement for corn, &c. &c. he confidently hopes the tendency to warn new against such a procedure.

## From the Boston Daily.

Oct. 9.

## LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the brig *Gouverneur*, we have received news to Aug. 26th. The *Acata* is travelling in France, and the Count of D'Almeida had been sentenced to prison for life, for poisoning her husband, and for poisoning her father and general Lallemand. A traveller from Louisiana in Paris, and exhibited a crocodile.

General Kaspisco, Switzerland to Italy, in Lord Stewart Bull's common in Spain, have at Bayonne. The *Acata* is to be immediately re-elected to the 24th of August. 1816. The Duke of Orleans to repair to his Embassy.

## EXTRACT OF A PARLIAMENTARY ACCOUNT.

Accounts agree of no man living so cold—they observe no summer. The fertility of four soil is very good. Rice is recommended to be sown in England and America here.

## Prince Talleyrand.

Talleyrand to Paris, but again, we are as king's fee.

## Parliamentary.

The trials of the twelve of July 1816, in foreign countries, have all been condemned to death. The *Acata* were the last of a Austrians and from there. They other, and several wounded, before the press the riot.

## Yesterday.

being Louis, His Majesty's authorities, staff officers of the throne. We measure, that His Majesty walked into city, to witness the all classes of his subjects.

## Brussels.

Numbers of the French city. M. Garreau have been of our King, and the out of the kingdom. The *Acata* are here with Gen. Lamarque has Gen. Millinet in Gen. and M. Coult and Gen. Vandamme.

## Flies.

It is positively known that a fly is not going to Calcutta.







From a Philadelphia Paper.  
Assistance in cases generally known  
by the name of  
**HARD HEARING.**

Mr. Printer,  
For some years past, I have de-  
voted much of my time in trying to  
give relief to those who are so un-  
fortunate as to labour under this  
affliction. At times success did  
partially crown my endeavours, and  
at other times disappointment was  
the result of all my trouble.

For some purpose inscrutable to  
us, Providence has annexed to ev-  
ery evil its attendant good, and ev-  
ery disease its appropriate remedy.  
Knowing this—and knowing that  
the Giver of all things has permit-  
ted a remedy to grow—I considered  
it a duty which I owed to my-  
self, to find out this remedy—but  
as charitably disposed towards my  
suffering fellow-creatures, I consid-  
ered it a duty which I owed to  
them also.

At length, my friends, permit me  
to be of the opinion, that I have  
been successful, as much, if not  
more so than any other man, yet.  
Heretofore, people put into the  
ears what was recommended to help.  
Yes, they were in the habit of do-  
ing so.

This was wrong,  
This made them worse,  
The ears are too tender to bear it.  
Now—and it is somewhat sin-  
gular, the remedy which I have dis-  
covered must not be put into the  
ears—but instead of being used in  
the ears, must be used quite a dif-  
ferent way.

The remedy gives help—except  
to quite old people—who begin to  
lose their eye sight, as well as  
ing. To all others, it has as yet sel-  
dom failed of restoring, that great  
blessing, of which they have been de-  
prived.

The remedy, with directions, can  
be sent to the patient, by post or  
otherwise, to any place however  
distant, and at the same time. No  
doubt it will be satisfactory to  
know, that those who use it, may  
follow their daily business and eat  
and drink whatever tastes best to  
them.

**DR. D. GREEN,**  
Reading, Pa. Sept. 21,  
1816.

From the London Commercial Ma-  
gazine.  
**RURAL ECONOMY.**  
Method of Preserving Fruit, of dif-  
ferent kinds, in a fresh state for  
12 months.

To the Editor.  
Accept the following receipt—  
having repeatedly tried it, I can  
vouch for its efficacy.

It is necessary to pull the fruit  
two or three days before you begin  
the process; take care not to  
bruise the fruit, and to pull them  
before they are quite ripe. Spread  
them on a little clean straw to dry  
them. This is best done on a par-  
lour floor, leaving the windows  
open to admit fresh air, so that all  
the moisture on the skin of the fruit  
may be perfectly dried away.

Pears and apples take three days;  
strawberries only 24 hours.

The latter should be taken up on  
a silver three pronged fork, and the  
stalk cut off without touching them,  
as the least pressure will cause  
them to rot. Take only the largest  
and fairest fruit. This is the most  
tender and difficult fruit to preserve;  
but, if done with attention, will  
keep six months; there must not  
be more than a pound in each jar.

Choose a common earthen jar,  
with a stopper of the same, which  
will fit close; the pears and apples  
when sorted as before, must be wrapped  
up separately in soft wrapping  
paper; twist it closely about the  
fruit, then lay clean straw on the  
bottom, and a layer of fruit; then  
a layer of straw; and so on till your  
vessel be full; but you must not  
put more than a dozen in a jar; if  
more, their weight will bruise those  
at the bottom.

Peaches and apricots are best  
stored up, wrapped each in soft  
paper, and fine shred paper be-  
tween the fruit, and also the layers.  
Grapes must be stored in the jar  
with fine shred paper, which will  
keep one from touching the other  
as much as possible. Five or six  
bunches are the most which should  
be put in one jar; if they be larger,  
not so many; for it is to be under-  
stood, that whenever you open a  
jar, you must use that day all the  
fruit that is in it.

Strawberries as well as peaches,  
should have fine shred paper under  
and between them, in the place of  
straw, which is only to be used for

apples and pears. Put in the straw-  
berries and the paper layer by layer.  
When the jar is full, put on the  
stopper, and have it well luted  
round so as perfectly to keep out  
the air; a composition of soap, or  
graffing wax, is best; let none of  
it get within the jar, which is to be  
placed in a temperate cellar. Be  
sure to finish your process in the  
last quarter of the moon.

Do not press the fruit; as any  
juice running out would spoil all  
below.

**TO FARMERS.**  
We insert the following Communi-  
cation with pleasure, and recom-  
mend it as well worth an atten-  
tive perusal. Our brother edi-  
tors will undoubtedly give it an  
extensive circulation.

Communication by Gen. Humphreys,  
To the Agricultural Society.  
On making Cider and preserving Pom-  
ace as a substitute for Hay.

The enemies, which threatened  
the destruction of our apple-trees,  
have been principally destroyed  
themselves, by the extraordinary  
seasons that have lately experi-  
enced; in such that there is a  
plenty of apples in many parts of the  
country. It is desirable that farm-  
ers should use the best economy  
with respect to the fruit, and the  
management of the liquor to be ex-  
tracted from it. With a little sea-  
sonable attention, it may undoubt-  
edly be made a much more impor-  
tant article in rural economy, than  
it has been in times past.

Sometimes it is necessary to gar-  
den the fruit early, to prevent its  
being lost; or because it is more  
convenient to perform this labour  
then, than it would at a later period.

If apples are picked from the tree  
when unripe, they should be suffer-  
ed to remain in heaps on the barn  
floor, or under cover, till they have  
lost some of their astringent hard-  
ness. It is better that they should thus  
become to mellow, and even begin  
to decay, than be put into the mill  
while hard.

The trouble of sorting and grind-  
ing together those of the same de-  
scription, as nearly as may be, will  
be fully compensated by the improve-  
ment of the liquor.

Apples should be ground or mace-  
rated more into a pulp, and contin-  
ued longer in that state before the  
juice is expressed, than has been us-  
ually practised.

Some farmers are in the habit of  
filtering their cider through sand.  
They think, that it not only frees it  
from all foreign particles, but like-  
wise that it has a tendency to pre-  
serve its natural vinous taste and  
prevent it from growing sour.

Particular care ought to be used,  
with respect to the cleanliness of the  
casks, to prevent it from being musty.

It is believed that cider well made  
here, is commonly of a better qual-  
ity, than it is in England or on the  
continent of Europe, whether drank  
from the barrel or bottle. The  
month of March is the time for bot-  
tling. When carefully prepared &  
bottled, it is almost equal to Cham-  
pagne wine. Many good jugs  
have been deceived and pronounced  
it to be the latter. When farmers  
cannot procure bottles for any part  
of their cider, they may render it  
highly pleasant to the palate, and  
valuable in the market at a trifling  
expense, by drawing it from one  
cask into another, and thus ripening  
and refining it. In many places, it  
is sold for a quarter of a dollar  
bottle, it is such an excellent suc-  
cedaneum for the juice of the grape  
that imported spirituous liquors may  
be in a great measure dispensed  
with provided proper skill be be-  
stowed, in the process and prepara-  
tion of the cider. The fruit is at  
hand, and is plenty. Within the  
last twenty years, a great improve-  
ment has taken place by the intro-  
duction of several kinds of fine ap-  
ples, before uncultivated in the  
State. It must be owing to the ne-  
glect of any owner of a little land,  
who shall be long without them.

In the first settlement of New-  
England by the Europeans, probably  
there was hardly a mile square, in  
which Grape-Vines were not found.  
The soil and climate are, therefore,  
favourable to their growth.

Vineyards might doubtless flourish,  
and wines of a good quality, be  
made, in great abundance. Much  
labour, however would be required.  
It is a question to be decided, whether  
it be the most advantageous to  
cultivate Orchards or Vineyards.

Those, who have the conveniences,  
would render a service to the com-  
munity, in deciding this point by  
experience. Some of the members  
of the Society are making laudable  
efforts for the purpose.

It is well ascertained, that the  
Pomace, from which cider has been  
obtained, still retains a great deal  
of nourishment for animals, and that  
most kinds of live-stock eat it greed-  
ily, in its neglected and often dirty  
condition. It has been but rarely  
laid up for use in the winter. Dur-  
ing the present scarcity of hay,  
when recourse ought to be had to  
every possible expedient for increas-  
ing and eking out the quantity of  
forage, would it not be advisable  
to save all this Pomace in the best  
possible manner? If no better be  
suggested, it is recommended, after  
the cheese shall have been suffici-  
ently pressed, that it should be cut up  
and dried, only so much as to pre-  
vent its souring or rotting by fer-  
mentation, and then placed in thin  
layers in a mow or stack, with a  
competent layer of any kind of straw  
between every two layers of Pomace.  
Some of its nutritious qualities will  
be imbibed by the straw, and a por-  
tion of salt sprinkled in the mass,  
will make it still more palatable. A  
few farmers who have made the ex-  
periment of curing Pomace, state  
that it is worth, at least a dollar a  
hundred, in common seasons.

Others have attempted to convert  
Pomace into manure, but they are  
said to have failed of success, for  
want of adopting a right mode for  
correcting the vegetable acid.

The result of all farther trials, for  
making an article which has hith-  
erto been of little utility, valuable in  
any way, would be very acceptable  
to the Agricultural Society. After  
the earnest invitations which have  
been given to farmers in general, it  
is a remarkable fact, that but one  
communication has been made to  
them in answer to the question pro-  
posed in the Agricultural Almanack  
for the year 1816, by any person  
who was not a member of the socie-  
ty.

N. B. The same method, which  
is above recommended, may be made  
use of for curing Indian Corn, which  
has been sowed, in broadcast, for  
forage.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
That a petition will be presented to  
the next General Assembly, praying  
that a law may pass to make public a  
road that leads from the public road  
between Piscataway and Mr. Samuel  
Bond's through the lands of the heirs  
of Col. John H. Beanes, of William  
Lyles, and of Joseph Boardman, to Pis-  
cataway Creek, and to the Cove fish-  
ing-landing of Mrs. Mary Boardman.  
Basil Bowline.  
Sept. 19, 1816. 8w.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
To all whom it may concern, That a  
petition will be presented to the next  
General Assembly of Maryland, pray-  
ing the passage of a law to straighten  
and make public the road in Prince-  
George's county, branching from the  
Piscataway road, near John Palmer's  
tavern, passing through the lane be-  
tween the lands of the late Peter Sav-  
ary, and William Bayne, and intersect-  
ing the Alexandria road from Upper  
Marlboro', at Francis Perkins's.  
Geo. Semmes.  
Sept. 19, 1816. 8w.

**NOTICE**  
Is hereby given to all, whom it may  
concern, that a petition will be pre-  
sented to the next General Assembly,  
for a public road to lead from the  
bridge which divides the farm of V.  
Maxey from that of John Johns, on  
West River, in Anne Arundel county,  
to the landing of Capt. William Nor-  
man on said River.

**TAVERN.**  
**REZIN D. BALDWIN.**  
Respectfully informs the public, that  
he has opened a Tavern and Board-  
ing-House, at that well known stand  
occupied for many years by Captain  
James Thomas. Its vicinity to the  
Stadt-House will at all times render it  
the most convenient resort to strangers  
having business to transact in any of  
the public offices. Those who may be  
inclined to patronize the establishment,  
are assured that the best accommo-  
dations are provided, and the most at-  
tending attention shall be paid to his  
guests. This establishment having been  
always the resort of gentlemen from the  
Eastern Shore, it is hoped that they will  
continue to frequent it; and so far as  
attention, good fare, and moderate  
rates, can support the character of an  
establishment so well known, he pledges  
himself they shall not be wanting.  
Boarders taken by the day, week,  
month or year, and horses taken at li-  
very.  
Sept. 12. 6

**To Rent,**  
For the ensuing year,  
The Store and Dwelling House, at  
the corner of Corn Hill street and Mar-  
lboro' street. For terms apply to Mr.  
Thomas Brown, or James Williams.  
Annapolis, Oct. 3. 2 3w

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale,  
on the terms hereinafter stated, the following  
tracts of land, late the real estate of Thomas  
and Henrietta Chesley, of Calvert county, Ma-  
ryland, to-wit: On Wednesday the 21st of Oc-  
tober next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day,  
at St. Clements' Bay, in St. Mary's county,  
a tract of land, situate near the waters of  
St. Clements' Bay, containing two hundred ac-  
res more or less, on which there are a tenant's  
house, and tolerable improvements. And on  
Tuesday the 29th of October, or the first fair  
day thereafter, on the premises, the undermen-  
tioned lands, situate in Calvert county, viz: A  
tract of land lying on the Patuxent River, near  
the mouth of Battle Creek, and 8 miles below  
Benedict, containing two hundred and sixty six  
acres, to which will be appended about twenty  
five acres of wood land. This tract is level  
and fertile, and though in its present state very  
productive, the soil is of that nature which  
can be easily improved by the application of  
plaster and clover. It is well adapted to the  
cultivation of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco;  
possesses all the advantages derivable from vi-  
cinity to navigable water, abounding in fine  
fish and oysters, and a variety of wild fowl; &  
its production being accessible to market at a  
very inconsiderable expense. Its situation com-  
manding, with an extensive water prospect,  
and enlarged view of the surrounding country;  
has a small orchard, good water, is esteemed  
healthy, and the neighbourhood agreeable;  
the buildings require some repairs. Also one  
other tract of land, containing four hundred  
and forty four acres, more or less; and an-  
other tract containing two hundred and five ac-  
res. These lands lie about 5 miles above the  
last described property, possessing similar ad-  
vantages, and bounded on the one part by Bat-  
tle Creek, a bold and navigable water, em-  
ptying into Patuxent. The latter parcels of land  
are adjoining, and will be apportioned in any  
manner to suit purchasers. A more minute  
description is deemed unnecessary; those dis-  
posed to become purchasers will no doubt ob-  
tain a previous acquaintance with the prop-  
erty, and to which their attention is invited.  
Mr. Benjamin Card residing on the first tract  
of Calvert lands, will be a either or all of them  
upon application. Purchasers will have imme-  
diate liberty of feeding grain, and full possession  
will be delivered on the first of January ensu-  
ing, on the following terms: The purchasers to  
give bond, with approved security for the pay-  
ment of the purchase money, in three annual  
equal instalments, the first interest, pay-  
able annually on the whole amount. The afore-  
mentioned lands will be sold by the subscriber  
for the benefit of the heirs at law of the said  
Thomas and Henrietta Chesley, by virtue of  
an Act of the Legislature of Maryland, invest-  
ing him with the title, and upon the final pay-  
ment he will make good and sufficient deeds  
conveying the title, interest and estate, of the  
said heirs and representatives.  
Peter Emerson, Trustee.  
Calvert County, Md.  
August 15, 1816

## MARYLAND,

### Anne Arundel county sct.

On application to me the subscriber;  
chief judge of the third judicial district  
of the state of Maryland, in the recess  
of Anne Arundel county court, by peti-  
tion in writing, of Peter Simering, of  
Anne Arundel county, praying the bene-  
fit of the act for the relief of sundry  
insolvent debtors, passed at November  
session eighteen hundred and five, and the  
several supplements thereto, on the  
terms mentioned in the said act, and  
stating that he is now in the custody of  
one of the constables of the city of An-  
napolis; a schedule of his property, and  
a list of his creditors, on oath, as far  
as he can ascertain them, being an-  
nexed to his petition, and being satisfac-  
ed that the said Peter Simering has re-  
sided in the state of Maryland for the  
period of two years immediately pre-  
ceding this his application, and having  
taken the oaths prescribed by the act  
of eighteen hundred and five, herein  
referred to; I do therefore order and  
adjudge, that the said Peter Simering  
be discharged from the custody of the  
said constable, and that he by causing  
a copy of this order to be inserted in one  
of the public news papers in the city of  
Annapolis, once a week, for three suc-  
cessive months, before the third Mon-  
day in April next, give notice to his  
creditors to appear before Anne Arundel  
county court, at 10 o'clock in the  
morning of the said third Monday in  
April next, to show cause, if any they  
have, why the said Peter Simering  
should not have the benefit of the said  
acts, and supplements, as prayed. Given  
under my hand this 9th day of Sep-  
tember, 1816.  
Jeremiah Townley Chase.  
Test.  
August 12. Wm. S. Green, Clk. 3m.

## State of Maryland, sc.

**Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,**  
September 17th, 1816.  
On application by petition of Thomas Wor-  
thington, jun. executor of Augustine Sewell, late  
of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is or-  
dered, that he give the notice required by law  
for creditors to exhibit their claims against the  
said deceased, and that the same be published  
once in each week, for the space of six suc-  
cessive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and  
Political Intelligencer, of the city of Annapolis,  
and Federal Gazette of Baltimore.  
John Gasaway, Reg. Wills,  
J. A. County.

**This is to give notice,**  
That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county  
has obtained from the Orphans Court of  
Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters  
testamentary on the personal estate of Au-  
gustine Sewell, late of Anne Arundel county,  
deceased. All persons having claims against  
the said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to  
the subscriber, at or before the first day of  
April next, they may otherwise by law be ex-  
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this thirteenth day of  
September, 1816.  
Thomas Worthington, jun.  
Executor.

## Prince George's County.

heretofore, that Sir John  
Mills, of said county, brought  
me as a stray, trespassing on  
my close, a bright sorrel gelding, four  
years old, and cropped tail, six years  
old, about thirteen hands high, and  
galloping. Given under hand of  
one of the justices of the peace, in and  
for said county, this 20th day of  
1816.

The owner is requested to pay the  
charges, and to take the animal home  
away.  
(Signed) Singleton Mills.

## STATE OF MARYLAND,

**Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,**  
September 17th, 1816.  
On application by petition of George W.  
field, administrator of the estate of Anne A.  
County, deceased, it is ordered, that he  
give the notice required by law for creditors to  
exhibit their claims against the said deceased,  
and that the same be published once in each week,  
for the space of six successive weeks, in the  
Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.  
John Gasaway, Reg. Wills,  
J. A. County.

**This is to give notice,**  
That the subscriber of A. A. County, has  
obtained from the orphans court of Anne A.  
County, in Maryland, letters of adminis-  
tration on the personal estate of E. W. field,  
late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.  
All persons having claims against the  
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the  
subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day  
of April next, they may otherwise by law be  
excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given  
under my hand this 17th day of September,  
1816.  
George Warfield, Adm.

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Chan-  
cellor of Maryland, the subscriber will ex-  
pose to public sale on Wednesday the  
10th of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M.  
at Richardson's tavern on the Baltimore  
and Fredericktown turnpike road in  
A. A. County, all those tracts or parcels  
of tracts of land lying near Patux-  
ent River in Baltimore county, and sit-  
uate in the neighbourhood of said riv-  
er, of which Charles Eldon, sen. de-  
ceased, containing 60 acres more or  
less. The above land is well wooded  
and contains a large supply of valuable  
timber. Terms of sale—twelve months  
credit will be given in the purchaser  
giving bond, with approved security for  
the payment of the purchase money,  
with interest thereon from the day of  
sale, and on the ratification of the sale  
by the chancellor the subscriber is au-  
thorized to give a deed.

All persons having claims against the  
said estate are requested to exhibit them  
on or before the 12th day of April next,  
they will otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of said estate.  
Benjamin Findle, Trustee.  
Sept. 26.

## Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway on or about the 25th Jan-  
uary last, a negro man named London,  
calls himself London Turner, late the  
property of Mr. George W. Higgins,  
of Anne Arundel County. London is  
38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or  
eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow  
complexion; had on when he absconded  
a new black fur'd hat, a blue cloth  
great coat, with a large cape; he had  
other clothing with him. London is a  
complete carpenter and joiner; he has  
a wife and three or four children, the  
property of Mr. Richard Higgins, living  
in Prince-George's county, as likewise  
mother and several sisters residing  
either in George-town, or Washington  
City. This fellow, was purchased by  
the subscriber at the sale of George W.  
Higgins' property. A reward of 100  
dollars will be given if he is taken in  
the state, and the above reward if taken  
out of the state, and secured in any ge-  
so that I get him again.  
David Ridgely.  
Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

N. B. All persons are hereby for-  
warned harbouring said negro at their  
peril.  
D. R.

## 20 Dollars Reward.

The above reward will be paid for  
lodging in gaol, or bringing home ne-  
gro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman,  
about eighteen years old, well grown,  
who has large grey eyes, and her hair  
rather light. The above woman ran  
away from Col. Waring of Mount-  
Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of  
whom I purchased her.) She has been  
heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr.  
William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where  
it is supposed she has been waiting to  
get a passage in the packet to Bal-  
timore. She has acquaintances in Bal-  
timore, Washington, Annapolis, and Nor-  
folk. Her clothing not recollected,  
excepting a green stuff frock.

By order,  
Wm. S. Green, Clk.  
Sept. 20.

## NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel  
county will meet on the first Monday  
in December next in the city of An-  
napolis, to adjust and settle the account  
of the supervisor of the public road  
in said county.  
By order,  
Wm. S. Green, Clk.  
Sept. 20.

## MARYL

**COL. LXXIV.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
TOMAS GREEN

IN THE CITY OF ANNE ARUNDEL

AT THE SIGN OF THE

Three Dollars

Land for Sale

The subscriber will expose to public sale,  
on the terms hereinafter stated, the following  
tracts of land, late the real estate of Thomas  
and Henrietta Chesley, of Calvert county, Ma-  
ryland, to-wit: On Wednesday the 21st of Oc-  
tober next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day,  
at St. Clements' Bay, in St. Mary's county,  
a tract of land, situate near the waters of  
St. Clements' Bay, containing two hundred ac-  
res more or less, on which there are a tenant's  
house, and tolerable improvements. And on  
Tuesday the 29th of October, or the first fair  
day thereafter, on the premises, the undermen-  
tioned lands, situate in Calvert county, viz: A  
tract of land lying on the Patuxent River, near  
the mouth of Battle Creek, and 8 miles below  
Benedict, containing two hundred and sixty six  
acres, to which will be appended about twenty  
five acres of wood land. This tract is level  
and fertile, and though in its present state very  
productive, the soil is of that nature which  
can be easily improved by the application of  
plaster and clover. It is well adapted to the  
cultivation of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco;  
possesses all the advantages derivable from vi-  
cinity to navigable water, abounding in fine  
fish and oysters, and a variety of wild fowl; &  
its production being accessible to market at a  
very inconsiderable expense. Its situation com-  
manding, with an extensive water prospect,  
and enlarged view of the surrounding country;  
has a small orchard, good water, is esteemed  
healthy, and the neighbourhood agreeable;  
the buildings require some repairs. Also one  
other tract of land, containing four hundred  
and forty four acres, more or less; and an-  
other tract containing two hundred and five ac-  
res. These lands lie about 5 miles above the  
last described property, possessing similar ad-  
vantages, and bounded on the one part by Bat-  
tle Creek, a bold and navigable water, em-  
ptying into Patuxent. The latter parcels of land  
are adjoining, and will be apportioned in any  
manner to suit purchasers. A more minute  
description is deemed unnecessary; those dis-  
posed to become purchasers will no doubt ob-  
tain a previous acquaintance with the prop-  
erty, and to which their attention is invited.  
Mr. Benjamin Card residing on the first tract  
of Calvert lands, will be a either or all of them  
upon application. Purchasers will have imme-  
diate liberty of feeding grain, and full possession  
will be delivered on the first of January ensu-  
ing, on the following terms: The purchasers to  
give bond, with approved security for the pay-  
ment of the purchase money, in three annual  
equal instalments, the first interest, pay-  
able annually on the whole amount. The afore-  
mentioned lands will be sold by the subscriber  
for the benefit of the heirs at law of the said  
Thomas and Henrietta Chesley, by virtue of  
an Act of the Legislature of Maryland, invest-  
ing him with the title, and upon the final pay-  
ment he will make good and sufficient deeds  
conveying the title, interest and estate, of the  
said heirs and representatives.  
Peter Emerson, Trustee.  
Calvert County, Md.  
August 15, 1816

## MARYL

**Anne Arundel**

On application to me the subscriber;  
chief judge of the third judicial district  
of the state of Maryland, in the recess  
of Anne Arundel county court, by peti-  
tion in writing, of Peter Simering, of  
Anne Arundel county, praying the bene-  
fit of the act for the relief of sundry  
insolvent debtors, passed at November  
session eighteen hundred and five, and the  
several supplements thereto, on the  
terms mentioned in the said act, and  
stating that he is now in the custody of  
one of the constables of the city of An-  
napolis; a schedule of his property, and  
a list of his creditors, on oath, as far  
as he can ascertain them, being an-  
nexed to his petition, and being satisfac-  
ed that the said Peter Simering has re-  
sided in the state of Maryland for the  
period of two years immediately pre-  
ceding this his application, and having  
taken the oaths prescribed by the act  
of eighteen hundred and five, herein  
referred to; I do therefore order and  
adjudge, that the said Peter Simering  
be discharged from the custody of the  
said constable, and that he by causing  
a copy of this order to be inserted in one  
of the public news papers in the city of  
Annapolis, once a week, for three suc-  
cessive months, before the third Mon-  
day in April next, give notice to his  
creditors to appear before Anne Arundel  
county court, at 10 o'clock in the  
morning of the said third Monday in  
April next, to show cause, if any they  
have, why the said Peter Simering  
should not have the benefit of the said  
acts, and supplements, as prayed. Given  
under my hand this 9th day of Sep-  
tember, 1816.  
Jeremiah Townley Chase.  
Test.  
August 12. Wm. S. Green, Clk. 3m.

## MARYL

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On application to me the subscriber;  
chief judge of the third judicial district  
of the state of Maryland, in the recess  
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Anne Arundel county, praying the bene-  
fit of the act for the relief of sundry  
insolvent debtors, passed at November  
session eighteen hundred and five, and the  
several supplements thereto, on the  
terms mentioned in the said act, and  
stating that he is now in the custody of  
one of the constables of the city of An-  
napolis; a schedule of his property, and  
a list of his creditors, on oath, as far  
as he can ascertain them, being an-  
nexed to his petition, and being satisfac-  
ed that the said Peter Simering has re-  
sided in the state of Maryland for the  
period of two years immediately pre-  
ceding this his application, and having  
taken the oaths prescribed by the act



# MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1816.

No. 48.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

170 N. STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on the 12th day of November, 1816, the following tract of land, to wit: The tract of land, late of Thomas M. Green, of Calvert county, Maryland, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, situated on the north side of the Potomac River, near the mouth of the same, and bounded by the land of the late Thomas M. Green, on the north, by the land of the late Thomas M. Green, on the east, by the land of the late Thomas M. Green, on the south, and by the land of the late Thomas M. Green, on the west. The tract is well adapted for the purpose of a plantation, and is situated in a healthy and fertile soil. The subscriber is desirous of selling the tract at a reasonable price, and is willing to receive offers for the same on the day of sale. The tract is situated in the county of Calvert, State of Maryland.

Thomas M. Green, jun.

Executor.

Sept. 12, 1816.

Notice is hereby given,

To all whom it may concern,

That the subscriber, having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of the late Thomas M. Green, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, of the city of Annapolis, and Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

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State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

September 17th, 1816.

On application by petition of Thomas Worthington, jun. executor of the late Thomas M. Green, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer, of the city of Annapolis, and Federal Gazette of Baltimore.

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John Green, Reg. Wills,

State of Maryland,

In Council, September 16, 1816.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to the Governor an Exequatur signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Consul from his Britannic Majesty, for the State of Maryland. Ordered by and with the advice and consent of the Council, that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State. Given in Council at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By the Governor,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

James Madison,

President of the U. S. of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Esquire, having produced to me his commission as Consul of his Britannic Majesty, for the State of Maryland, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls of friendly powers, between whom and the U. States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the consular functions. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the U. States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1816, & of the independence of the U. States of America, the forty first.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published eight times in the Maryland Gazette and Telegraph at Baltimore, the Frederickian Herald, and the People's Monitor, at Easton. By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

—

Ranaway on or about the 25th January last, a negro man named London, calls himself London Turner, late the property of Mr. George W. Higgins, of Anne Arundel County. London is 38 or 40 years of age, five feet, ten or eleven inches high, grey eyes, yellow complexion; had on when he absconded a new black fur'd hat, a blue cloth great coat, with a large cape; he had other clothing with him. London is a complete carpenter and joiner; he has a wife and three or four children, the property of Mr. Richard Higgins, living in Prince-George's county, as likewise a mother and several sisters residing either in George-town, or Washington City. This fellow, was purchased by the subscriber at the sale of George W. Higgins' property. A reward of 100 dollars will be given if he is taken in the state, and the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in any goal so that I get him again.

David Ridgely,

Annapolis, April 11, 1816.

All persons are hereby forwarned harbouring said negro at their peril.

D. R.

20 Dollars Reward.

—

The above reward will be paid for lodging in goal, or bringing home negro Sophia, a bright mulatto woman, about eighteen years old, well grown, she has large grey eyes, and her hair rather light. The above woman ran away from Col. Waring of Mount Pleasant, about the 15th June, (of whom I purchased her.) She has been heard of in the neighbourhood of Mr. William Tillard's near Pig-Point, where it is supposed she has been waiting to get a passage in the packet to Baltimore. She has acquaintances in Baltimore, Washington, Annapolis, and Norfolk. Her clothing not recollected, excepting a green stuff frock.

Wm. B. Beanes,

under Marlboro' Sept. 26. 1816.

NOTICE.

—

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet on the first Monday in December next in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisor of the public roads in said county.

By order,

Wm. S. Green, Clk.

Sept. 26.

To Rent.

—

The Store and Dwelling House, at the corner of Corn and West and Market Space. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Brown, or James Williams, Esq.

Annapolis, Oct. 2.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, Oct. 1, 1816.

Geo. Adams, T. H. Bowie, 7, Teach Boone, Ralph Bazil, Edw. Bishop, Thos. Bicknell, C. Brown, W. A. Barton, Ellen D. Barry, John Brewer, Robert Brewer, John Camden, 2, William Carson, Thomas H. Cross, Mary Cross, John Cross, Walter Cross, John Chassey, Thos. B. Clemmons, Elizabeth Clarke, Mr. Duclasse, Thomas Davidson, 2, Mary Disney, Jerrard Edwards, Mrs. Fowler, widow of John Augustin Gumbriel, Ellen Gray, Samuel Gathier, James Green, 2, Philip Hammond, Mathias Hammond, James Henson, 2, Charles Hunt, Richard H. Hall, F. S. Hall, James Hunter, Wm. Hall, Jun. Richard Hall, 2, Aaron Jones, Richard L. Jones, Malcom King, Jesse Lee, Wm. Lewis, Martha Larmer, W. T. T. Mason, John McPheely, 3, William McPheely, 2, John McDowell, Nancy McCoy, Samuel Moore, Jun. Benjamin Morgan, Philip Morris, P. H. O'Reilly, Benjamin Ogilby, Jun. H. M. Ogilby, Richard Owens, Letitia R. Orme, Samuel Owen, Thos. O'Rourke, Henry Purdy, Samuel Peaco, Catharin Phelps, Joseph Phelps, 2, Lar rain T. Pease, John Clayton, Henry Peice, Annie Robertson, James H. Basley, Kelli Richardson, Richard Ridgely, 2, Tim Rogers, Andrew Slicer, Henrietta M. Smith, John Smith, Heazim Spurrier, Leonard Scott, Wm. Sears, Benjamin Sewall, Teresa Shepherd, Sarah Tydings, William Urquhart, Ramsay Waters, Sheriff of A. A. County, Charles Waters, Sally Whittington, Daniel W. Higgins, James Wright, Charles H. Whigman, Robert Young, Richard B. Watts, Sergeant Wilson, Richard Watts, Henry Woodward, Thomas Winchester, John Munroe, Postmaster.

Oct. 10.

NOTICE.



## RELIEF FOR A SHORT CROP OF CORN

I have more than 20 hofies, including old and young, and 8 work oxen, on my dwelling plantation, and since Christmas not one bushel of corn have I eaten, except by the roadside. The slaves of my neighbours will tell me that my hofies never looked so well and I positively alert, that never since I have been a farmer did my flock of hofies and cattle do their labour with so much ease to themselves, and pleasure to me—never were they so healthy and well to look at. A doubt still falls whether I should have corn on my own compacted soil, but the experiment is now being made, and a salutary and profitable one I have found it. It enabled me to sell several hundred barrels of corn.

Some will ask, where are we all to get bran and shorts? I will tell you how I got enough to last my horses from Christmas until my mucking for fallow will be completed. Last winter I had about a thousand bushels of wheat, which I had manufactured into flour and sold the bran and shorts of which have halted me ever since and are not used. This plan I find I can adopt for long as I live, unless I can make annual contracts for a supply on suitable terms, or doing which there will perhaps be but little difficulty. But those who do not live in straw or to whom it may be economy to have a better substitute at hand, and by the way, a better substitute.

Now is the time to save your fodder; and from want of labor you are unable (as often happens) to save both tops and blades without injury to the one or the other, let the blades be well, or injured; for there is no compensation in value between them, the tops being the most nutritious. So confident am I of the value of the tops, that I have seen them sold for above, it, alone, and without mixture. (I meant a little water,) will fatten a horse, or fatten a bullock, better than the usual mode of sowing, &c. There is, in practice, and has been ever since the settlement of the country, a most wasteful method of feeding, work oxen with corn, of which they consume an immense

If the above advice is pursued, thousands of farmers who anticipate the purchase of corn will have an abundance of hundreds of bushels that perhaps with clof feeding, &c. they will have enough to supply them, may fell more than half, two thirds, of their crops; and those who think they shall have a few barrels of rye double, treble, perhaps quadruple the quantity, by which the markets will be considerably supplied, and the purchasers will have at a fair price that will well recompense the farmer.

JACOB GIBSON

Maereno, (Md.) Sept. 22, 1816

N.B. On my dwelling plantation I have but twelve wolf hounds, they have saved

**TO FARMERS.**  
It is thought advisable by some experienced farmers to strip the husks of the corn (that touched by the frost) it will be found upon examination that the inner husk being very tender is to injured as to selling to the corn become rotten. The vegetable cannot in it grow. (Farmers' Paper) of October 4

Shieldsborough Bag. St. Louis.

Then they required captain C. Under a threat of sinking his vessel if he did not comply, to send his boat on board.—An officer was accordingly dispatched to the commander, and his getting on board was immediately confined, and the then turned in the coal pit. An officer with a file marines was then sent from the Spanish, on board the Firebrand, who took possession of the vessel, captain Cunningham having caused his colours to be lowered, and his signals to be thrown overboard. He then repaired himself on board the Spanish commander, and tendered his sword, which was not however accepted; and upon enquiring the cause of the treatment he had received he was informed that the Spanish Government had given orders to its crews to permit no Foreign flag to set in the Gulf.

It is unfortunate, however, that the commodore is not now here, having gone to the Balize on public business. He is expected back in a few days, when no doubt measures will be taken to bring the haughty and imperious Don to a sense of respect to our troops. In fact, we should not be surprised if the Boxer should fall in with these fellows, and settle the business for the before she can receive any further orders, as she sailed on a cruise in that direction. In the present very unsettled state of affairs between the two nations, I should be led to fear that if our government was inclined for a rupture they might make this circumstance a serious cause of misunderstanding; at any rate, I think that the spirit prevalent in the Navy is likely to prove it."—*Ref*

*New-Orleans, Sept. 20*  
At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of New Orleans

The Hon. Joshua Lewis, was called to the chair, and Peter K. Wagner appointed Secretary.

The objects for which the meeting was called having been briefly stated, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the cowardly attack made by the Spanish squadron on a small vessel of war of the U. S. on the high seas, excites our high indignation; that the circumstances which accompanied and followed the attack, are calculated to inflict a lasting wound on the honour of the na-

Resolved, That the assertion of exclusive right to navigate any part of the high seas, set up by the office of Spain, is as ridiculous as it is inconsistent, and if not abandoned ought to be resisted with the whole force of the nation.

Ver

think fit to adopt on that subject.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to transmit these resolutions to the President of the U. States, together with a respectful address, declaring our readiness to support him in such measures as he may adopt to obtain satisfaction for the late violation of our flag, and Messrs. Duncan, Grymes and Dazerae are appointed said committee.

*Peter K. Wagner, sec.*

It would be uncandid, if not unjust in us, to omit stating, at the same time we publish these proceedings, that we have private information from New Orleans, that there were circumstances attending this transaction, which served to palliate its apparent atrocity. The information we have received we should not pretend to oppose to official information; but it has the sanction of a name, and appears to us to require a suspension of opinion until more full information is received. The particular facts related to us by our correspondent we should lay before our readers, if we could do so with propriety, before we receive confirmation of them.

But, if there are circumstances generally understood in this case; for instance, if the Firebrand was made leagues westward of N. Orleans, on the Spanish coast; if she was in company with a vessel loaded with munitions of war from New Orleans, destined for a Mexican revolutionary province; if she was the most eminent baristers of New Orleans was on board the vessel (Gen Jackson) thus in company with the Firebrand, was a supercargo; if the character of our armed schooner was in that direction liable to suspicion

The event is an unfortunate one in our view, and we greatly lament it. We shall be grieved, however if upon by the exasperation of the people of New Orleans, who are probably anxious for a war with Spain, naval commanders should take to their own hands the remedy which it belongs to the government only to apply. A war with Spain is perhaps not greatly to be deprecated, but not to be anxiously wished and if we are engaged in war with her, let us use our strength and brains.

On the 10th of the month, the day after Lord Esmouth's arrival, sailed for the destruction of the batteries. On taking his departure he was accompanied by the batteries on shore, which returned by the squadron. They had been here preparing and were their boats for the expedition, and one time made a display of ninety

Extract of a letter from an intelligence officer of the United States army

"You will perceive that I have been pushed to the remotest frontier post that we have. A detachment of

the first of so large a size that had attempted the navigation of this bay, which was found both easy and safe. The bar opposite the mouth of this river was supposed to have only 3 water upon it; but on examination a channel of three fathoms water was discovered to cross it. This was calculated to be about ninety long and Mackinaw about one hundred and sixty miles from this place, a much shorter distance than was agreeable to French computation.

One half mile above this commune a French settlement extending the distance of five miles on both sides of the river, occupied by forty families, emigrated from the Canadas & France in the year 1720, in company with missionaries the French sent into the Indian Territories and a small military force intended for their protection, since the time of the surrender of the country to the British by the peace of 1763, these people being out of the protection, have been exposed to Indian depredations, cruelty and ha-

**From the Franklin Repository, (**  
**A WOLF HUNT.**  
On Thursday, as two men were  
ing along a bye road, about one  
north of this place, one of them had  
a gun intending to shoot squirrel  
other a man of colour, called Bill  
lor, was on horseback; they were  
armed at seeing within less than  
paces an enormous Wolf, standing  
an offensive attitude with eyes sparkling

he frequently came up with it—his feet being to ride it down, and he means to weaken it till he might pull it down for a club and kill it—put it on till it passed, before his horse through Robert Smith's meadow by the town, where Smith's boys were at work in the field, joined in the pursuit, but could not come up with it. Butler retarded its speed by his efforts to ride over it.—It then came through Mr. Smith's fields and during which time he frequently

...and the non, and pr

very poor. Then he carried it by  
and in shipping to C.

Now Drawing  
Regularly, in the City of N  
more,  
GRAND NATIONAL LOTTE  
No. 11  
35,000 Dollars,

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| 5,000 Dollars, | Yes. |
| 2,000 Dollars, |      |

**J. & R. WAITE,**  
CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S LANE AND  
RET-STREET.  
Have a variety of Numbers in w  
halves, quarters and eighths, a  
they will warrant to be undrawn  
which they pledge themselves to  
whatever prizes they may draw  
from the very great success, and

Gentlemen at a distance, who  
 purchase Tickets of G. & R. M.  
 may depend upon having their  
 faithfully executed, per return of  
 and if the capital prizes should be  
 at the time their orders are recd.  
 the money shall be promptly retu-  
 Sent 25 1866

**PUBLIC SALE.**

beast for curtains, one wash desk, half dozen Windsor chairs, elegant guns, two complete saddles, bridles, & many other valuable & too tedious to mention, with a couple of pine plank, cyprus shingles, parcel of scantling, suitable for building. The terms of sale are: \$1000 in cash, the balance to be paid in six months on all sums of dollars and upwards, the purchasing bond, with good security, that sum cash.

**NEW GOODS**

go. Have just received, and offer for

mers, Blue and White Kersey,  
Hocking Batze, Coatings a  
Skins, do. 4-4 Irish Linens,  
Sheeting, 4-4, 6-4 Cambric  
4-4, 6-4 Figured and Plain Le  
Jaconet Muslins, 3-4 Russia  
8-4 Table Diapers, Ticklinburg,  
Burlaps, &c. &c.

With an excellent assortment of  
Ware and Ironmongery  
All of which they are determined  
dispose of at the most moderate  
for cash, or on short credit,  
particular customers as usual.  
Hannopolis, Oct. 17, 1816.

The cry of war with Spain  
 raised, but upon what grounds  
 to the outrage committed  
 by the vessel Firebrand,  
 national intelligencer seems  
 to pollute, none except those  
 permitted to peep behind  
 the curtain at Washington, are  
 said to expect any thing of  
 the subject of dispute between  
 the government, to leak out  
 much, would be vain. The  
 men who form our admin-  
 istration widely different now  
 they did when they were first  
 surrounding the people to a  
 gain the management of the  
 country. At that time  
 aided by Mr. Madison and  
 his present dependents, in-  
 stead for a federal congress  
 closed doors—it is, said to  
 be free republicans, the peo-  
 ple be excluded from a  
 the affairs of the nation,  
 meetings of their rulers.  
 A civil revolution has since  
 been in the notions of these men  
 and them not only closing  
 congress whenever it may  
 be going still farther in  
 their old doctrine, as their  
 on the subject of our differ-  
 ence exemplifies. More  
 months have elapsed since  
 the letters of Mr. G.  
 the Spanish minister, an  
 official has transpired  
 a cloud of ignorance in which  
 of this country are involv-  
 ed the state of her relations  
 although we have, in  
 that time, been repeatedly  
 was inevitable.

But in all this talk of  
 war, we hear of no prepara-  
 tion made by administration  
 such an event is to take  
 some little is necessary  
 appear from their suppo-  
 not looked for; or, that  
 be managed in the same  
 were before and during  
 with England—Prepara-  
 tions secondary considerations.

Upon the outrage be-  
 we shall not venture a  
 doubt and uncertainty  
 matter, created in our  
 remarks of the Nation  
 are dissipated. But to  
 say, however inexcusable  
 have been, we cannot  
 but resolution adopted  
 at New-Orleans, which  
 well known have lost  
 opportunity to take  
 a lesson.

**Alderman Gales**  
 When this tool  
 was comforting his  
 for the signal defeat  
 in this state had  
 in September election,  
 said that six out of  
 who would be chosen  
 election to represent  
 would be democrats  
 election proves the  
 opposite; Maryland  
 the same number of  
 natives who had before  
 man is left to accuse  
 friends for the disas-  
 trous blunder brot-  
 them who gave over  
 may be well to in-  
 quire thus wrote;  
 employers, or was  
 thought what he was  
 ing as he did, then  
 moderate, on getting  
 taken to divide the  
 electoral districts in  
 another the votes  
 then by attaching  
 where they were  
 create counties to  
 and by dividing  
 placing places of  
 several cities















1981



# LAND GAZETTE.

Vol. 11, Thursday, Oct. 31.

It is not the unpleasant effects of the policy pursued by Buonaparte, Emperor of France, are never felt by this country. Our policy has grown the subject of the Kingdom of Naples, whose monarch had no more to do with the sequestration of the property of the Kingdom of Naples, than the Emperor of France. This property, it is notorious, was seized and confiscated under the Berlin and Milan decrees, during the reign of Murat, (one of the minions of Napoleon,) whose acts, as well as those of all the other kings and princes created by that scourge of Europe, were annulled and disclaimed by the congress at Vienna. Upon what pretext, therefore, administration can insist upon compensation being made by the King of Naples, for spoliation committed by the Emperor of France, is to us a mystery. It would be as consistent with reason and justice, to punish a man for acts of violence offered persons passing the door of his house, by enemies, who had forcibly driven him from it, and taken possession of it. But, if Mr. Madison and his counselors believe this claim to be founded in justice, why has not a similar demand been made upon the King of France, who stands precisely in the same situation that the king of Naples does. It is plain this demand should have been made upon Murat himself, who was the author of the mischief complained of; but that would not do for administration, he was a dependent ally of the "supremacist Napoleon," who "loved the Americans," and who, one would suppose, from the passive submission with which his insults and outrages were borne by our rulers, according to their notions, had a right to do any thing and every thing. But, on the contrary, they are perfectly conscious that the demand is extravagant and unjust, it is the height of folly in them, to attempt, as they have, by the display of a formidable naval force off Naples, at the time it was made, to frighten the timid, inoffensive Neapolitans into a compliance with it. The English report of a demand having been made by Mr. Pinkney of the cessation to this country of Syracuse, or the Lipari islands, as a substitute for the \$2,000,000 of dollars claimed, is so very preposterous, that we cannot, perfectly aware as we are of the probability of administration to plunge into error, credit it. If administration intend applying, and then if refused, using coercive measures to obtain redress for the grievances which we suffered, during the reign of Buonaparte, from France and Spain, as well as Naples, and it would be an act of glaring injustice to the latter not to pursue the same mode of conduct towards the two former, it is not unreasonable to expect this country to be engaged in contention or war with one power or another for the next ten years.

The complete success which crowned the English and Dutch combined squadron in its attack upon Algiers, by which, it is said, her whole naval force has been destroyed, and eleven thousand christian slaves are to be, or have been, restored to liberty, must be highly gratifying to the christian world, which for so many years has suffered her cruelties upon it, to pass unopposed. As the good work has been commenced, it is hoped it will not cease till every petty state of Barbary, possessing the power of annoying the nations of Christendom, has been humbled and extirpated from the ocean at least, as effectually as the Algerines have been. This glorious work appears to have been effected in a great measure, through the valour of two British officers, who volunteered to set fire to a frigate, in which having succeeded, the flames from her communicated to the remainder of the piratical fleet.

Members of the House of Delegates.

St. Mary's—William B. Scott, Henry Watts, Thomas Blackstone and Gerard N. Causin.

Annapolis—Thomas Sellman, Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H. Dorsey, and Charles Stewart, of David.

Calvert—John Horrell, Thos. Blake, John H. Chey, and Samuel Turner.

Charles—Nicholas Stonestreet, John T. Stoddert, John J. Jenkins, & Lawrence Posey.

Baltimore—George Warner, George Harryman, Abraham H. Price, and Adam Showers.

Prince George's—Francis M. Hall, Thomas T. Somerville, Geo. Semmes, and Henry A. Callis.

City of Annapolis—Lewis Duval & Dennis Claude.

Frederick—Richard Potts, Joseph Taney, Joshua Howard, and Ignatius Davis.

Harford—Charles S. Sewell, Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall, & John Glenn.

City of Baltimore—William Stewart and Thomas Kell.

Washington—Edward G. Williams, John Bowles, Jacob Schnebly, and Christian Hager.

Montgomery—Leonard Watkins, Zadock Lanham, Richard K. Watts, & George C. Washington.

Allegheny—James D. Cresap, William Ridgely, James Prather, jun., and Joseph Tomlinson.

Kent—Frederick Boyer, Robt. Dunn, James Ringgold, and Thomas Whittington.

Talbot—Edward N. Hambleton, Alexander Haude, John Seth, and Robert Banning.

Somerset—Littleton P. Dennis, Henry K. Long, Thomas C. Carroll, and Hampden Haynie.

Dorchester—Thomas Pitt, Benjamin W. Leecombe, Robert Hart, and Edward Griffith.

Cecil—Lambert Beard, Abraham D. Mitchell, Philip Thomas, and John Frey.

Queen Anne's—Jas. Roberts, William E. Meconnickin, Kenney Harrison, and Robert Stevens.

Worcester—William F. Selby, Littleton Quinton, Robert J. H. Handy, and Isaac Mitchell.

Caroline—Matthew Driver, James Houston, William McDonald, and Samuel Culbreth.

Duane's Reasons for opposing Caucus Nominations.

1. The Caucus is "a pre-established body," which the convention of 1787 wished to guard against, by the provisions in the constitution.

2. The caucus is exclusively composed of members of congress, whom the constitution prohibited by the constitution from being electors.

3. The nomination of the caucus is made in one place, which the convention wished to guard against, and that place is in the very midst of the government influence, and of foreign ministers.

4. The nomination of the caucus has invariably prevailed, and therefore amounts to an actual election.

5. The electors in the several states do not deliberate, scrutinize, or vote independently as the convention and the constitution contemplated—they merely register the decision of the caucus of members of congress.

6. The decision in caucus has been made invariably by a majority of the whole number of members of congress, without debate, without deliberation, without responsibility, and simply by secret silent voting.

7. The caucuses have held private correspondence with the candidates to be nominated.

And hence, fellow-citizens, it clearly appears—

1. That the constitution is openly violated by members of congress.

2. That the right of the people to elect their chief magistrate is taken from them.

3. That this outrage is committed at the seat of government with the connivance of the candidates nominated.

4. That the election of electors is as ridiculous a ceremony as the voting of a Polish diet under Russian bayonets.

5. That the only excuses for such outrages upon the rights of the people are expediency and precedent, which have, in other states, been the pretenses for every species of private wrong or public iniquity.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Oct. 19.

The fifty-second number of the Edinburgh Review contains a very entertaining article on the narrative of Robert Adams, an American sailor, who was detained as a slave for several years in the interior of Africa. He sailed from America in June, 1810, in the ship Charles, and proceeding on a trading voyage to the coast of Africa, was shipwrecked near Cape Blanco, 400 miles to the northward of Senegal. The whole crew were there made prisoners by a tribe of Moors. A short time afterwards, Adams, with a Portuguese, named Stevens, while on a slaving expedition was captured, with his masters, by a large party of negroes, and sent as prisoners to Tombuctoo, to be sold. He remained at this place six months, and the most important part of his narrative relates to this celebrated city. The size, population, wealth and civilization of this city have been, according to Adams's account, extravagantly exaggerated. It is large in extent, but the houses are much scattered. The King and Queen, Woola, and Fatima, are old, with grey hair, and the latter excessively fat, and dressed in blue nankeen. The palace is of mud, and excessively mean. The largest vessels are canoes ten feet long. The soil is easily cultivated, and only with a hoe. The principal food is guinea corn, ground between two stones, boiled, and eaten with goat's milk. No knives, spoons, or other utensils are used at their meals. They have no outward appearance of religion; no house of worship; no priests. They have no shops; the goods imported remain in the king's palace until sold. Adams thinks that no white man had ever been at Tombuctoo before him; from the information he received, and from the curiosity that his colour excited.

After about six months they were ransomed by a party of Moors, and after a distressing journey over the desert, and a variety of interesting adventures, arrived at Wadimon, where Adams was detained as a slave for a long time, and shockingly maltreated. At length he was ransomed by Mr. Dupuis, the British Vice Consul at Mogadore. From Mogadore he proceeded to Fez, and thence, under the care of the American Consul, to Cadiz, where he arrived May 17, 1814. After remaining more than a year at Cadiz, he proceeded to Gibraltar, in pursuit of a passage to his native country, but being disappointed he worked his passage to London. He remained there a short time in extreme poverty and misery.

Being accidentally discovered by some gentlemen, who had heard something of his adventures, he was carried to the office of the African committee. He afterwards underwent various examinations, although very reluctant to delay his embarkation for America, by a number of gentlemen, from the result of which examination the narrative is compiled. A variety of circumstances are related, as tests of the credibility of Adams, all of which are so decidedly conclusive in his favor, that there is very little reason to doubt his veracity or the general accuracy of his narrative.

The following is an extract from the part of the narrative which describes the journey of 29 days across the Desert, from Tudogen to Vled Duleim, during which they did not meet with a human being, or see a tree or shrub, or even a blade of grass. They suffered greatly for food and water, the season being uncommonly dry, and the usual watering places failing.

"The Moors who had been in confinement at Tombuctoo, being every day weaker, three of them in the four following days lay down, unable to proceed. They were then placed upon the camels; but continual exposure to the excessive heat of the sun, and the uneasy motion of the camels, soon rendered them unable to support themselves, and towards the end of the second day they made another attempt to pursue their journey on foot but could not.

The next morning at day break they were found dead on the sand, in the place where they had lain down at night, and were left behind without being buried. The next day another of them lay down, and like his unfortunate companions, was left to perish. But on the following day, one of the Moors determined to remain behind, in the hope that he who had dropped the day before, might still come up, and be able to follow the party. Some provisions were left for him. At this time it was expected, what proved to be the fact, that they were within a day's march of their town; but neither of the men ever afterwards made his appearance; and Adams has no doubt that they perished."

DISTRESSING FIRE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated September 29.

"P. S.—It is with sincere regret I have to inform you, that since writing the foregoing, we have had a most alarming and distressing FIRE, which commenced in the new Assembly Room and extended immediately to the New Theatre; which, together with three entire and principal squares, fronting on Royal street, have been entirely consumed—and had not the wind fortunately lulled, at least one half of our city would have shared the same fate."

Fed. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from St. Bartholomews, to a gentleman in this city.

"St. Barts. Oct. 1, 1816.

"I am just from Basseterre, where they have had one of the severest gales ever known; the schr. Weymouth went ashore and bilged; the brig Trumbull of New Haven, with stock on deck; the Rambler, Pope, of Kennebunk; a schr. lately from New-York, were driven to sea with many others, and have not since been heard of. Twenty-eight sail of vessels, principally Americans, went ashore at St. Pierre, Martinique. A French frigate which lately brought out the new intend, made a harbour with others among the Saints, and was obliged

to cut away all her masts; some of the small craft, among which was a fine coppered schr. belonging to Mr. King of Guadaloupe, went ashore & was dashed to atoms. The wreck of small houses were floating down the streets at Basseterre, the whole of Sunday night, and the following Monday; when the gale abated. Some considerable loss has been sustained by those who held perishable articles in those stores, which were mostly exposed."

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

A Convention has been lately held at Carlisle, (Pennsylvania) for the purpose of forming a new electoral ticket for the President and Vice-President of the U. S. The members have solemnly protested against caucus nominations, and that they will maintain their opposition to this system "as long as Heaven shall prolong their existence, and impose it upon their children as one of the most sacred duties to be performed when they shall be no more; that they will pursue the example of their fathers, and will resist those encroachments, which, if continued, must deprive themselves and their posterity of that liberty, with out which, existence is scarcely desirable." The convention then propose a new electoral ticket, at the head of which, appears the venerable name of Charles Thompson. [Telegraph.]

William H. Crawford, Secretary of War, is appointed by the President of the U. S. to be Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Dallas, resigned. We have not heard who is to succeed Mr. Crawford in the War Department. [National Intel.]

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. William Sears, of Talbot county, to Miss Elizabeth Murdoch, of this city.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hall's Tavern in Upper-Marlborough, Prince George's county, on Wednesday the 27th day of November next,

Two Valuable Young Negro Men,

one named Harry, and the other named Will, now in the possession of John H. Brown. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

Terms of Sale—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor. On the ratification of the sale, and on payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a bill of sale.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

Oct. 21.

Left in my Stable

In the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 15th inst. a bright bay mare, about 14 1/2 hands high, with white feet and white face, with other singular marks on the body. She appears to be about 10 or 11 years old; very thin in flesh, as though roughly used. The person who left her calls himself Gideon Kertiss. His appearance was very suspicious. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be sold by the subscriber to pay them.

Rexon D. Baldwin.

October 31.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from A. A. County court, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Friday the fifteenth day of November next, the equitable interest of Samuel C. Watkins, of, in and to all that Tract or parcel of land where on the said Watkins now resides, near South river Church. Seized and taken to satisfy a debt due William Alexander. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock—Terms, Cash.

R. Welch, of Ben. shff.

A. A. County.

Oct. 31.

NEW GOODS.

H. G. Munroe,

Has recently received a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Principally purchased at Auction, for cash, which he will dispose of very cheap.

Also,

On Consignment

Hearth Rugs, (a variety of Patterns) and 4-4 and 5-8 Carpeting, which is offered for sale at the Baltimore prices.

Oct. 24.

For Sale,

A YOUNG BAY HORSE,

three years old, and about 14 1/2 hands high. Apply to Mr. Williams residing on Greenbury Point.

October 24.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber has just received two purchases, under the firm of George and John Barber, & Co. at the new store on the wharf, a few doors below Mr. Lewis Nette's, have on hand and intend keeping for sale a General Assortment of Goods, viz:

Superfine London Cloths and Calicoes; Second do. do. Mill Deal Cloths, Elks, Irish and Mist Plains, Mist Raincoats, Flannels & Goatings; Striped Blankets; 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Role Blankets; 6-4, 11-4, 12-4, and 13-4 Cotton Counterpane; 7-8 & 4-4 16th Linens; Long Lenoos, Coloured Linnen, and Lutterings; White and Coloured Marcellines; Vesteing, Brant's Cord, and Swan-down ditto; 3-4 Dmity & 4-4 Cambric do. White, Red, Scarlet, Figured and Yellow Flannels; Gentlemen and Ladies Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, White & Black Silk Hosiery and Gloves; 16 do Beaver Gloves; Ladies White and Coloured Kid Gloves; 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric and Jacknet Mullins; Plain and Figured Lenoos, Spider Net and Book Mullins; Plain and Figured Jacknet do. Fashionable Cravats, Ribbons & Gloves assorted; Suspenders do. 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 & 10-4 Damask Diapers; 3-4 Diapers; Bombazines and Wide-brims, assorted; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Coloured Sarinets; Hat-band Crapes, 4-4 Italian do; Canton ditto; Gallicons and Gingham assorted; Colerains and Steam Loom Shirtings; India Corsets assorted; Flag and Bandano Handkerchiefs; Black Barcelona ditto; Madras do. Shawls assorted; Merino Bordered Shawls; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Plain and Striped Domestic; Linnen and Cotton Bed Tickings; Ticklenburgs, Wurlaps and Hosiery; Brown Holland, and 4-4 Sheetings; Hunter's Cord and Velvets.

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Port Wines; Claret Wine, W. I. & N. E. Rum, Cognac Brandy, Old Spirit, Holland Gin, Old Whisky and Whiskey, Leaf and Brown Sugar, Imperial, Gumpowder, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas; Raisins, Almonds, Prunes, Filberts, Java & Green Coffee, Herring and Pork, by the barrel; Bacon, Butter and Lard, Cheese, Chocolate, Soap and Candles, Brandy-Wine Powder and Shot, all sizes; Oils and Paints, Salt, Sweet Oil in Flasks and Bottles; Leading Lines and Traces, Coil Rope, large & small Mustard, Best Spanish Segars, Salt Petre, Copiers, Allspice, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs, Scrubbing Brushes, Clamps and Brooms, Cloth and Shoe Brushes, Sticks, Paint Brushes, Bell James River Chewing Tobacco,

China, Liverpool and Glass Ware, viz:

Cut glass decanters, tumblers, goblets and wine glasses and pitchers, plain do.; China tea sets, and Liverpool tea cups and saucers; China pitchers, and Lutter do.; Liverpool tea and coffee pots, sugar dishes and milk pots, plates and dishes; wash-hand basins & pitchers.

A General Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, viz:

Stock Loos, Brass Nuts do. Iron do. Cupboard, Tilt Cupboard and Chest do. Barrel & Screw Augurs, Hinges and Screws, Hand-saws, Hand, Cross Cut and Whipsaw Files, Blacksmith's Files and Raps, Socket and Firmers, Chisels, Gouges, Brads and Japaned Candlesticks, Cutting Knives and Drawing do. Hammers, Shovels and Spades, Hob Nails, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d Cut Nails, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d Wrought do. Thumb and Brass Knob Latches, Knives and Forks, Pen and Clasp Knives, Razors and Scissors, Cotton and Wool Cards, Curry Combs, Tea Kettles and Coal Hods, Shovel and Tongs, &c. &c.

The above goods will be fold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on short dates. Those persons wishing to purchase bargains will give us a call.

George Barber, John T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller Jun.

N. B. We will purchase, or barter goods for rye, oats and corn.

Annapolis, Oct. 24.

New & Cheap Goods.

EVANS & IGLEHART,

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just received a choice and select assortment of

New & Fashionable Goods,

Suitable to the present and approaching season—among which are,

Real Superfine Cloths, assorted in Colours, Second ditto, 6-4 and 8-4 ditto, Cassimeres assorted, Marcellines, Toinettes Florentines, and other Vestings, Pelisse Cloths, Contings, Flushings, Plains, Kerseys, Baizes, Shirting and other Flannels assorted; Rose Blankets, from 6-4 to 11-4, Matchcoat ditto, assorted, Cords and Velvets, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Table Diaper, 3-4 ditto. 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, Shirting, Knapped Cotton Coverlids, German Linens assorted, 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, Book and Mul Mul Muslin, Levantines, Lustrings and Florence, Crapes, Pattinet Lace, Ribbons, Gloves, Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery, &c. &c.

With an assortment of

Ironmongery & Cutlery.

Also a general assortment of

Glass, China & Queen's Ware.

GROCERIES.

Prime Fresh Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Hyson Skin and Souchong ditto, Brown & Leaf Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Mace, Cinnamon & Cloves, Best Chewing Tobacco, Common ditto, &c. &c. Old Madeira, Port, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Old Cognac Brandy, Spirit, Rum, P. Brandy, Holland Gin, Whiskey, &c. &c.

A small quantity of

Nice Liverpool Salt for Sale.

Many of the above Goods were purchased for cash at the auction prices, and will be sold Cheap for ready money, to punctual customers on a short credit.

October 24.



## POETS CORNER.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
The following lines were hastily written on the death of a poor Black, which happened unexpectedly.

**POOR SAM IS DEAD!**  
His widow mourns—her constant cry,  
My husband is no more!  
Can reason of herself say why  
I may not his loss deplore?  
Though I'm a slave, and slave must be,  
Till time with me's no more,  
In anguish and in misery  
Shall I his loss deplore.  
His children young, sincerely lov'd  
Poor Sam, both good and kind,  
Who in his turn the Father prov'd,  
Thought of untimely mind.  
Their screams and cries to Heaven may reach,  
Their Maker to implore,  
In mercy great to give to each,  
A consolation sure.  
That may afflictions pow'r arrest,  
And bid grief's mourning cease,  
Till each poor child, tho' slave, be blest,  
With everlasting peace.  
'Tis not alone the rich or great,  
On earth the mighty, strong,  
Who roll in wealth, or move in state,  
Where honour dute belong—  
That claim Almighty good and care,  
In mercy to be found,  
But white and black indifferent are  
To Majesty profound.  
Poor Sam, thy peace thou may'st then make  
With thy Creator great,  
Whole pard'ning pow'r will pleasure take  
To regard thy humble state—  
In Christian faith, full sure I am,  
(A faith that comfort brings)  
Your Lord, as well for you, poor Sam,  
Dy'd, as for his faithful Kings.

From the Boston Evening-Gazette.

The Algerines.—It may not be unreasonable to refer to the records of history for an account of the various exploits through which the pirates of the Mediterranean have either been repressed in their career by a partial chastisement, or stimulated to new outrages by a successful resistance:

The first, and certainly the most memorable expedition against the corsairs of Africa were supported by the military power, and stimulated by the personal command of Charles V. This political prince was enabled to summon the latent chivalry of the romantic ages to the support of a design which promised to unite all the enthusiastic notions of the first crusaders, with more sound anticipations of real benefit to mankind. His expedition to Tunis for the restoration of a deposed and persecuted monarch, was eminently successful; his last and more formidable attempt upon Algiers, unconquerable as it appeared, in the extent and splendor of the armament, the renown and religious devotion of the troops composing it, and what was of no less importance in that age, the benediction and exhortations of papal policy—this magnificent enterprise most miserably failed.

Charles, like the ambitious adventurer of our own times, despised the prudence which would stop to consider the uncontrollable influence of the seasons upon the designs of man. He embarked amidst the threatenings and dangers of the autumnal storms, and only reached Algiers in safety, to exhibit a striking instance of the instability of human success, and the uncertain tenure of human greatness. In one night, after having terrified the Algerines by a display of his power, in one night, by the sudden fury of the elements, in less than an hour, 86 ships and 18 gallees were destroyed with all their crews and military stores; the army which had landed, was then deprived of all means of subsistence; the camp was deluged by torrents of rain; many of the troops, wandering about in despair, were destroyed by the Moors and Arabs; and the unhappy remnant of that magnificent expedition escaped with the greatest danger from the revenge of their insatiate pursuers.

The desperate attempt of John Gascon to burn the Algerine fleet in their own bay, can hardly be mentioned among the enterprises of the European states, although it received the sanction and assistance of Philip II. He failed, like his imperial predecessor, from too much temerity, & his miserable death served only as a warning to succeeding adventurers.

The Algerines continued for a long time to annoy the maritime powers of Europe; and after the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, carried their depredations to the most terrifying excess. At length the French were roused to attempt something against them; and Beauvais defeated them in a naval engagement.

The squadron of English men of war, under sir Roger Mansel, soon after rendered itself ridiculous by returning, after great preparation, without firing a shot. The Venetians at last fitted out a powerful armament, and completely destroyed

ed the fleet of the pirates, tho' without curbing their predatory spirit, or freeing the seas from these perfidious robbers.

The shores and passages of the Mediterranean continued to be infested with impunity, till Louis XIV. provoked by the outrages committed in his own provinces, resolved upon inflicting a grievous retribution. As the accounts of Ad. Du Quesne's expedition show what may be accomplished in the attempt to humble the Algerines by a naval armament, we shall notice his progress and success somewhat in detail.

Admiral Du Quesne, sailed for Algiers in August, 1682; and having anchored before the town, cannonaded and bombarded it so furiously, that the whole place was soon in flames. The inhabitants were on the point of abandoning their dwelling, when the wind shifting, obliged the Admiral to return to Toulon. The Algerines immediately made the most dreadful reprisals on the French coast; and a new armament was destined to sail the next year.

In May, 1683, Du Quesne with his squadron cast anchor before Algiers; where being joined by the Marquis d'Affranville, at the head of five stout vessels, it was resolved to bombard the town next day. Accordingly 100 bombs were thrown into it the first day, which did terrible execution; while the besieged made some hundred discharges of their cannon against them without doing any considerable damage. The following night the bombs were again thrown into the city in such numbers that the Dey's palace and other edifices were almost destroyed; some of the batteries were dismantled, and several ships sunk in the port. The Dey and Turkish Bashaw, as well as the whole soldiery alarmed at this dreadful havoc, immediately sued for peace. As a preliminary, the immediate surrender was insisted on of all Christian captives who had been taken fighting under the French flag; which being granted, 142 of them were immediately delivered up, with a promise of sending him the remainder as soon as they could be got from the different parts of the country—Accordingly Du Quesne sent his Commissary-General and one of his Engineers into the town: but with express orders to insist upon the delivery of all the French Captives without exception, together with the effects they had taken from the French; and that Mezomorto, their then Admiral, and Hall Rais, one of their captains, should be given as hostages.

This last demand having embarrassed the Dey, he assembled the Divan, and acquainted them with it; upon which Mezomorto fell into a violent passion, and told the assembly that the cowardice of those who sat at the helm had occasioned the ruin of Algiers; but that, for his part, he would never consent to deliver up any thing that had been taken from the French. He immediately acquainted the soldiery with what had passed, which so exasperated them, that they murdered the Dey that very night, and on the morrow chose Mezomorto in his place. This was no sooner done, than he cancelled all the articles of peace which had been made, and hostilities were renewed with greater fury than ever.

The French admiral now kept pouring in such a volley of bombs, that in less than three days the greater part of the city was reduced to ashes, and the fire burnt with such vehemence, that the sea was enlightened with it more than two leagues round. Mezomorto, unmoved at all these disasters and the vast number of the slain, who blood ran in rivulets along the streets, or rather, grown furious and desperate, sought only how to wreak his revenge on the enemy; and, not content with causing all the French in the city to be murdered, ordered their consul to be tied hand and foot and fastened alive to the mouth of a mortar, from whence he was shot against their navy. By this piece of inhumanity, Du Quesne, was so exasperated, that he did not leave Algiers, till he had utterly destroyed all their fortifications, and shipping, almost all the lower part, and about two thirds of the upper part of the city, by which means it became nearly a heap of ruins.

On Saturday afternoon a young gentleman of this city caught off the Battery, with a hook and line, nearly two hundred striped Bass, weighing from a quarter to one pound and a half. Several others caught nearly a similar number. [N. York paper of Oct. 14.]

## A DAY AT MADRID.

From a picture of Madrid taken on the spot. By Christian Augustus Fisher. Translated from the German.

I wake—'tis four o'clock in the morning! The whole broadstreet of Alcala is spread before me like an immense square—churches, palaces, and convents, at the further end the shady walks of the Prado—a grand sublime sight baffling description.

The matin bell announces the early mass, the streets become more animated—Veiled women in black, men in long brown cloaks with red sashes, wearing their hair in a kind of net work, hanging low down their back. The doors of all the balconies open, and water is sprinkled out before every house.

Now the goat keepers with their little herds enter the gates, crying milk, milk! goat's milk! fresh and warm! who will have any? There I see market women pass by with their asses loaded with vegetables, bakers with bread, in carts made of Spanish reed—water carriers and porters hastening to commence their day's work, while with a hoarse voice two consequential looking alguazils proclaim the theft committed on the preceding night.

By degrees, all the warehouses, shops, & booths, are opened. The publicans (taberneros) expose their wine cups; the chocolate women get their pots ready—the water carriers begin to chaunt their "Quin bebe?" (who'll drink?) and the hackney coach and hackney chaise drivers, with the persons who let mules for hire, take their usual stands.

Soon the whole street resounds with various cries of numberless criers—God white cod! Onions, onions from Galicia! Walnuts walnuts from Biscay!—Oranges, oranges from Murcia! Hot smoked sausages from Estramadura! Tomatoes, large tomatoes! sweet citrons, sweet citrons! Barley water! ice water! a new journal, a new gazette! Water-mellons! Long Malaga raisins! Olives, olives from Seville! Milk rolls, fresh and hot! Grapes grapes! Figs, new Figs! Pomegranates, pomegranates from Valencia!

It strikes ten; the guards mount; dragoons, Swiss regiments. Walloon guards, Spanish infantry. "Alto ples vin Donne Manuela!" (Let us go to mass.)

All the bells are ringing, all the streets are covered with rock roses, rich carpets hanging from every balcony, and altars raised on every square, under canopies of state. The procession sets out. What a number of neat little angels, with paste board wings, covered with gilt paper! Images of saints with fine powdered bob wings, and robes of gold brocade! What swarms of priests! How many beautiful girls! all pleasant and in mixed groups.

The clock proclaims noonday. We return through the square of the Puerto del Sol. All the rufes [raffias] have begun, all the hackney waiters are busy, and the whole square thronged with people.

One o'clock—we are all called to dinner; a great deal of saffron; many love apples, plenty of oil and pimiento! But then, wine from La Mancha, oil Ceres & Malaga! What a nice thing is Spanish cookery.

La Siesta! La Siesta! Senores! A deadly silence is in all the streets, all the window shutters are put up or the curtains let down; even the most industrious porter stretches his length on his mat, and falls a sleep at the fountain with his pitcher behind him.

At four o'clock every body repairs to the bull fight, to the canal, or to the Prado; all is gaiety & merriment, one equipage after another drive full speed to those places of diversion.

The Puerto del Sol becomes as crowded as before and the water carriers and the orange women, the procuresses of the frail fair, are all as busy as bees.

Thus passes the afternoon, and the dusky shades of evening set in at last. All the bells ring, and every Spaniard says the prayers of salutation to the virgin.

Now all hasten to the tertulias and theatres, and in a few minutes the rattling of carriages resounds in every street. The lamps before the houses or the images of the Virgin, are already lighted; the merchants and dealers have illuminated their houses and shops, and the sellers of ice, water, & lemonade, their stalls. Every where are seen rush lights, paper lanterns, and pousies on the tables of fruit women and cake men.

Mean while the crowd on the square has prodigiously increased,

and it is soon stowed with people. In one part you will hear the soft sounds of the guitar, or seguidilla; in another, a female ballad singer tells in rhyme the tale of the last murder committed; in a third a thundering missionary attempts to move the hearts of obdurate sinners, while the light footed Cyprian corps carries off his audience by dozens. Soon passes the rosary and tattoo with music and the equipages return from the theatres.

It grows still later; the crowds begin to disperse—by one o'clock in the morning all the streets are still quiet, and only here and there resounds a solitary guitar through the solitary gloom of night.

## From the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser.

### AGRICULTURAL.

At a stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, held Oct. 8th, 1816, the following communication was read, and the information therein contained being considered highly important, and interesting to Farmers, it was ordered that it be published.

S. HAZARD, Assist. Sec'y.

## CORN GRUBS, or CUT WORMS

Belmont, Aug. 8, 1816.

Sir,

This season has been remarkably unpropitious to our crops of Indian Corn, which, however, are far better than we could have expected, and will on the whole, be plentiful, (altho' in many parts of our country they have been greatly injured) if we should be favoured with a mild autumn. The ravages of the Grub, or Cut-Worm, have been uncommonly ruinous. In our 3d vol. 28, 282. I mention that the Corn Grubs, or Cutworms, are the progeny of the Beetles (called by Entomologists, Scarabeus Carnifex.) which we see rolling balls of cow dung to be deposited in the earth, for shelter of their offspring contained in them, and progress to the state in which they are so mischievous to us. The holes in which the balls are lodged are never deeper than should be the furrows of good ploughing—Therefore, the prevention of this scourge, so often deplored and so seldom guarded against, is always in the power of every provident farmer, and if he will not prevent, he ought not to complain of the injuries to which his corn crops are subject.

The preventive in fall ploughing, which exposes the progeny of the Grub to destruction, by frosts and other inclemencies of the winter. During a period of more than fifty years, I have been personally engaged, or constantly interested in practical farming, and I can truly say, that I never suffered any material injury from Grubs, when I turned up my fields intended for corn, in the fall of the year. I always harrowed the fallow and previously thereto, often rolled down the sod. When I could procure lime at that season, or early in the Spring, I was, and am still in the habit of spreading it on the corn fallow—and, although this is a sure destroyer of the progeny of the Beetle, yet the effect was manifest without the application of lime. If fall ploughing yielded no other benefits, (and numerous are its advantages) one would imagine that this would be sufficient to recommend it to general adoption. Yet, although the practice has been of late years more commendably attended to than formerly, it is really deplorable that it is not universally followed. Merely ploughing is salutary; but the harrowing and thereby completely separating the clods, and breaking up the nests or depositaries of vermin, is equally essential. Besides, the sod being thus decomposed, and access of air prevented by harrowing, (and if previously rolled, the more so,) the weeds and grass do not vegetate in the spring. If undisturbed, and they may so remain if the seed be shallow planted, these pests become rotted; and assist, instead of impeding the growth of the crop.

I have made extensive inquiries this season, and I have found universally, that those who fall ploughed, judiciously, escaped the Grub. In some instances, where the field was only partially ploughed, or the work ill managed, the Grub was more or less injurious; and I considered these as exceptions to the general fact, without shaking the principles of the practice. In some fields only partially fall ploughed, the superior vigour of the corn is strikingly perceptible. Ploughing, or backing up a few furrows in the spring, and leaving balks for the

worms to feed on, may have advantages; but this is a mistake, and a disgusting proof of negligent and slovenly farming, though it may occasionally succeed. I am your very obedient servant.

RICHARD PETERS.

Robert Vaux, Esq.  
Secretary to the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

## ON TURNIPS.

[Communicated to the Agricultural Society, by Gen. Humphreys.]

It is again recommended, in conformity to the suggestion in last year's Agricultural Almanack, turnips, intended for the seed, live stock, should be sown a fortnight or three weeks earlier, than has been commonly practised. The will usually meet with fewer enemies, from the season and insects, to impede their growth or destroy the crop. The ground should be carefully prepared, by being well manured and mellowed. It will be a valuable experiment to try suitable, and, as far as may be, equal portion of dry ashes, leached ashes, and plaster of Paris; a barn-yard dung and compost, on an equal portion of land, of the same kind of soil. Some farmers, who have tried incorporating the seed with plaster of Paris, in small balls, for the sake of sowing it more evenly and giving a new spring to its vegetative principle, assert, that the method has succeeded perfectly.

The crops in 1816 turned out very abundant, and richly rewarded the labour of the husbandman. It is believed, that double the number of acres were improved in the culture of turnips, in the State of Connecticut, than in any former year. From the success generally resulting from the cultivation, it is expected that the quantity will, the next summer, be greatly increased, to the emolument of the State.

## From the Catskill Recorder.

### MONITORY.

"The Summer is ended"

There is an appointed time for man upon earth, and our days are rapidly hastening to a close.

"Our life is nothing but our death begun. As tapers waste the instant they take fire." The summer of another year is ended. We have gathered in the fruits of the field, to support us during the rigours of the inclement season. We have laid up treasure on earth: have been as solicitous to lay up treasure in Heaven. Have we manifested that heavenly mildness by suitable expressions of gratitude to the beneficent Giver of every good and perfect gift? As while on the other hand his judgments have been abroad in the earth have we learned righteousness—receiving them as chastisements thereby evincing that we are his sons.

To many the summer of life is ended. Happy if they have improved the fleeting seasons! Those who have neglected the great end of their existence, have lived thus far in vain. They have slumbered while they should have been up and doing; have been sinking deeper and deeper into destructive prejudice and hardness of heart; continually adding to the enormous weight of their transgressions.

And finally, let us fear lest our summer of privilege and grace shall shortly come to a close. To many of us, alas! it may be already ending. This was the case with the rebellious and impenitent posterity of Abraham, when the prophet groaned forth his desperate lamentation. Let us then look towards his holy temple, that it may not be the fate of our souls poignantly to reflect—"the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved."

## Notice is hereby given,

That a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that a law may pass to make public road that leads from the public road between Pheataway and Mr. Samuel Bond's through the lands of the heirs of Col. John H. Beanes, of William Lyles, and of Joseph Boardman, to Pheataway Creek, and to the Cove, ending landing of Mrs. Mary Boardman, in said county.

Sept. 2, 1816.

## NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel county will meet on the first Monday in December next in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the supervisor of the public road in said county.

By order,  
Wm. S. Green, Clk.  
Sept. 26.

MARYLA

TOL. LXXIV.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per

Notice is hereby g

That the subscriber has

been the orphan court of Cal

Letters testamentary on the

estate of William Weems late

of Anne Arundel county, deceased; al

claims against the said

with the vouchers thereof, to

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the 24th day of April in

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Elijah Weems

of Wm. Weems

October 24, 1816.

Chancery Sal

By virtue of a decree of the

Public Auction, at Catow

12 o'clock, on Thursday

in the City of Annapolis, in

occupation of Mr. James Ho

Mrs. Whittington.

They will be sold separ

credit of twelve months.

approved security, bearing

from day of sale, will be

James Stuart,

Annapolis, Oct. 17.

Sale Postpon

By virtue of a decree of the

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The Real Esta

Of Anne Arundel, deceased,

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Terms of Sale

The purchaser to give the

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MARYLA

Anne Arundel c

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Jeremiah

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August 12.

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